PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 3,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,446—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905. Saturday, 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th "	ARCADIA	6903	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5394	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7556		
6th May	ARCADIA	6903	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5394	VICTORIA	6322
27th "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS secured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	31st March 1905,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	28th April "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905,
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	6th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,156	20th " "
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,768	27th " "
* TRISTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.
* MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905,

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 800. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 60)
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes at reduced rates.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to reach Venice.

BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	29th March.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, MAHOMMERAH AND BASRA.

S. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 31st March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 31st March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th March at 10 a. m. from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on SUNDAY, the 2nd April, at 10 a. m. from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Dubai Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 4th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,800 tons, on or about 31st March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 27th March, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.....525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700, Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Hall	6716	21st March.	
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	22nd April.	
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	6166	29th "	
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3669	18th May.	
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th June,	

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.

WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay... ... ... Rs. 11 14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post 3 0
5 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do. 5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

McDOWELL & CO.'S. LIMITED,

LIGHT OF ASIA

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.

(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,

MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.

(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD, November, 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguish a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON. Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test: one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER,

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER ..... Rs. 37 8
REFILLS for above ..... " 5 0

SOLE AGENTS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDING

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.
AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO 325.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,000,000
RESERVE FUND £3,000,000

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS. MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

IN AID OF THE NURSING FUND.

GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

"THREE LITTLE MAIDS"

(MUSICAL PLAY)

MARCH 23rd, 24th, 28th and 30th.

MILITARY BAND.

FULL CHORUS.

Admission: Rs. 5, Rs. 4, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

Tickets and Box Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.'s PIANO SALOON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	9086	Ihle	10th April
S. S. SULTAN	2934	Burmeister	20th April
S. S. SOMALI.....	2555	Winiker	8th May

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

4, Mellows Street, Bombay, 25th May, 1905.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s.s. "WEISSENFELS," No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 28th March, 1905.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORISED Mr. SIMON ABRAHAM NATHAN to SIGN our FIRM.

E. D. SASSON & CO.,

"S. S. DJIBOUTI."

THE above Steamer which is now in Dock carries a number of passengers, a Doctor and Stewardess on board. She will leave Bombay March 31st and is bound for Dunkirk direct. Passage fair Rs. 400 Single Apply.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

ESTATE OF EDWIN RICHARD SMETHAM DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of EDWIN RICHARD SMETHAM late of Bombay European deceased, who died at Bombay on the 27th day of February, 1905, and Probate of whose Will was on the 22nd day of March, 1905, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ERNEST WILLIAM NOBLE, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required to send in writing their claims to the undersigned at their Office 13 Church Gate Street, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the Assets in his hands to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the undersigned.

SMETHAM BYRNE & NOBLE,
Solicitors for the Executor.

Dated this 22nd March, 1905.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CANDIDATES for appointments in the General Service Signalling Establishment of the Government Telegraph Department are required. They should be over 16 and under 23 years of age and be able to produce certificates of age and character. Whilst under training, they will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem as probationers. Pay—Initial Rs. 40 per mensem—rising to Rs. 125 per mensem by Grade and annual increment. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, TRAFFIC BRANCH, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,

also

Qualified Non-Departmental Signallers are required for emporary service in the Telegraph Department. Pay will be at the rate of from one to two rupees per diem according to proficiency in Signalling. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Traffic Branch, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

TAPE WORMS. These pests expelled in a few hours, particulars and "BOOK OF RECIPES" for cure of various ailments both free. State age.
HIGSON, Box 31, North St. Nottingham, England.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY Yielding an annual rental of UPWARDS OF ONE LAKH situate in Apollo Street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Street, Hummum Street and Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, known as SIRDAR'S GUNJ and the OLD SECRETARIAT, formerly the property of the late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E., and purchased in February, 1886, by him from Government and now consisting of five very substantial buildings covering an area of 12,139 square yards, as follows:—

1. KARNAL CASTLE (Old Secretariat Building) Apollo and Hummum Streets, together with 812 sq. yards of vacant land. The building comprises ground floor used as offices with two floors, above also occupied as offices.
2. SIRDAR'S PALACE, Apollo and Bruce Streets together with 122 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in about 1882 and comprises four floors. The ground floor is used for shops and offices and 3 floors above are used for offices and residential quarters.
3. SHAMS MANZIL, Hummum—Dean Streets. The building was erected in 1883 and comprises ground floor used for shops and offices with two floors above, occupied as offices and chambers.
4. JAHAMAHAL, Dean and Tamarind Streets together with 737 sq. yards of vacant land. The building which was erected in 1883, comprises ground floor used as offices and two upper Stories used as offices and chambers.
5. KADIR MAKAN, Tamarind and Bruce Streets, together with 932 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in 1891 and comprises two stories namely a ground floor and 1st floor used as shops and offices.
6. PLOT of vacant land 800 sq. yards in area having a frontage of 120 yards on Bruce Street.

The Sole Executor of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the above either as a whole or in the lots set out above.

Further particulars as to rental outgoings, etc., and orders for inspection can be obtained on application from the Sirdar Diler Jung's Agency, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Offers should be sent in to the Sole Executor or to Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and Co., 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitors, for the Executor. In the event of and offer or offers being accepted such acceptance will be subject to the provision that a formal contract for sale and purchase with all necessary provisions as to title completion, etc., shall be entered into. Dated this 8th day of February, 1905.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Solicitors to the Sole Executor of the Estate of the late
NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited. Price:—Re. 1 per gallon, ex-Godowns at Sewree. Rs. 1-4 per gallon, at Parsee Bazar Street. Agents W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR, PACHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR. Apply for particulars to BAPOO SHERKAR at Head office, WAI, Branch Offices, Panchgani Bazar and Mahableshwar Bazar.

WANTED an experienced BARMAN. Apply MANAGER, Great Western Hotel, Bombay.

WANTED A FIRST CLASS COOK for the R. I. M. S. "Canning". Wages Rs. 50 per mensem rations free. Apply to the MESS PRESIDENT.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, F. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

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NEW English Square LANDAUS, with steel and wooden rubber-tyred wheels; Relli CABS, with wooden Rubber-tyred Wheels; second-hand English CANOE LANDAU, with wooden Rubber-tyred Wheels, and other Carriages.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

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ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

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Boxes containing 15 Powders and a Purging Ball, Rs. 2-12 each;

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HARVEY'S WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS stimulate the gastric secretion in a remarkable degree, so that horses always improve in condition while taking them. They contain no mercurial ingredient (which subjects horses to take cold), and they are a superb alterative. They purify the blood, give new strength and vigour to the horse, and add a fine gloss to his coat.

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PROSPECTUS containing

the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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They are delicious, soothing; Unequalled in quality, flavour and price.

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BEYNON'S ASTHMA REMEDY.

A new cure for Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Influenza, and Ordinary Colds.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Place a teaspoonful on a plate and after having lighted it inhale the vapour arising from it until relief is effected. Be careful not to burn it where there is any draught.

It will be found that relief will be obtained in a very short time.

8 as. per bottle.

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BEYNON & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

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CLEARANCE SALE.

BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.

WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.

SELLING FOR CASH.

BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.

60 TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Zillah, 2412 tons, Captain J Rees, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Florican, 2381 tons, Captain A Work, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer monsoori, 1735 tons, Captain J Hannah, will sail to-day for Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Clan Macalister, 3094 tons, Captain C Sommerfelt, sailed yesterday for Liverpool and Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Weissenfels, 2521 tons, Captain T Eugelage, will sail to-day, for Hamburg and Bremen, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr S Smith, Captain Fraser, Miss Allman, Mr and Mrs Thompson, Mr E Kharagat, Mr Barucha, and 740 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Linga s.....	Rickford ...	Karachi, Mar 25

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Novasa s.....	Hirst	Persian Gulf
	Florican s	Work.....	Calcutta
	Clan Macalister s..	Sommerfelt...	Liverpool

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Macalister, Sommerfelt, for Liverpool
" Zillah, Rees, for Calcutta
" Monsoori, Hannah, for Jeddah, &c

The steamer Naderi, entered for loading yesterday for Jeddah &c

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa, left Aden on the evening of the 25th instant.

HONGKONG, MARCH 25.

The P and O steamer Malta, left here this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line steamer Bundesrath, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 20th instant, via Mombassa.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Gisela, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the 25th instant and is due here on the 31st instant in the morning.

The same Co's s s Austria, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 26th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 27.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—11 packages Condiments N K Jasawala; 2 bales woollen carpets Greenly Grcom and Co; 100 bales aloe Fibre F Ficher and Co; 36 bales low hides M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets David Sassoon and Co; 7 packages ginger 2 cwts ganga powder 36 cwts deer horns K B Sujan 44 bales coss hides K minocheher cocoas 270 cwts buffalo horns B Kamal; 51 bales low hides Haji Mahomed Aba; 12 cases conditments M Poonjaji and Sons; 40 bales low hides W and A Graham and Co,

Clanfortes s—10 bales aloe Fibre Bombay and Co; 10 cwts myrabolams Ebji Oomersey,

FOR HULL.

Camberwell s—2060 cwts cottonseeds Wagji Becbar.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sanna s—2001 cwts castorseed Ceramchand; 1000 cwts myrabolums H Anandrao and Co; 150 bales hemp Bombay General Trading and Co

Duke of Norfolk s—7 bales aloe fibre S Ceoverji; 2 bales cotton Ralli Bros 999 cwts myrabolums E Oomersy 359 cwts castorseed J A Beghi and Co; 250 cwts castorseed G G Tejpal and Co; 999 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Wissenfels s—112 casks low hides max elin; 50 cwts max comica K Visram and Co; 57 bales cotton Glad and Co; 71 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1 bale woollen carpets W Woolf and Sons; 1134 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

D Jibouti s—150 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton Glad and Co; 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 896 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 120 cwts moths of peri shells M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—125 cwts gum olibanum Tyebji and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 224 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Djibouti s—2001 cwts ground nuts 499 cwts myrabolums Societa Colonial Italiana.

FOR HONGKONG.

Banca s—1008 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 15 cwts shark fins P F Talati.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Banca s—400 bales twist J David; 200 bales twist Framji Sons and Co; 100 bales cotton Shroff and Co.

Chusan s—125 bales twist N S Gumbar; 280 bales twist and 250 bales cotton grey sheetings E D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist R S M Talati & Co; 100 bales twist R Ghaji.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	921 1-8	= — 1-16
3 do. Rentes	999 3-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	107 1-2	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	866 1-4	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 5-16	= — 1-8
2 months hence	26 1-2	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	53 7-8	= — 3-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'16 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin	20'48 1-4	= do
New York Demand	4'85 5-8	= do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-4 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-8 per cent	= do
4 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
5 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-2 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 1-2 per cent	= + 1-8

SUGAR—

Sugar—German granulated 1st marks 16 3-16 sellers tone quiet.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet, East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000 bales. Spot 4'26 — 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 7-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 14,000. Futures closed quiet.

Mch.-Apl. 4'10 — 1		Apl.-May 4'10 — 1	
May-June 4'13 — 1	June-July 4'15 — 1		July-Aug. 4'16 — 1
Aug.-Sept. 4'17 — 1	Sept.-Oct. 4'18 — 1	Oct-Nov 4'19 — 1	Nov-Dec. 4'20 — 1

Receipts at U S Ports	28,000 bales
Do. last year	8,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 "
Do. do Continent	14,000 "

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	8'05 — 10
Futures, month of March	7'49 — 10 *
Do. do. July	7'50 — 10

* Declined owing to bear pressure largely from New Orleans.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 7-16 — 1-16
Futures, month of July	7'27 — 8
Do. do. Sept.	7'46 — 3
Tone at close	steady

	Bales.
Total visible supply	3,420,000
Stock in London	13,000
Quantity in sight	10,380,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 25th March, 1905 :—

Cotton	11,953 bales.
Wheat	9,950 cwts.
Linseed	15,439 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,552 "
Gingellyseed	813 "
Poppyseed	340 "
Groundnuts	2,111 "
Castorseed	924 "
Rice	61,905 "
Myrabollams	2,929 "
Cottonseed	1,933 "
Mowrasseed	nil
Gram	5,098 "
Joowar	11,193 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, MARCH 27.

Exchange—Tone quieter

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7-32
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 9-32d
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-2
Marks 3 do do	133 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	135 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	188 1-2
Japan 90 do do	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98'11
1st Settlement	98'11

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE,—

Bank of England since 9th March		2 1-2 per	cent
Bank of Bombay	do do do	8	do
Bank of Bengal	do do do	8	do
Bank of Madras	do 14th do	8	do

Bank of Bombay cash balance is 40 lakhs up.

Seeds—

Linseed—Tone steady.

	Rs	a	p
Forward April-May Suttah...	5	12	0

Rapeseed—Tone dull.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	1	0
Do Forward Apl-May	6	2	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	7	0
Do Forward Apl-May	6	8	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	6	8	0
Do Forward Apl-May	6	9	0

Poppyseed—Tone steady.

Ready	7	1	0
Forward April-May... ...	7	3	0

Castorseed—Tone quiet

Ready ... ... sellers	28	0	0
Forward April-May... ...	29	0	0

Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.

Howree Khandeish ...	44	8	0
15 per cent Mixed	44	8	0
25 per cent. " Stocks small.	43	8	0
50 per cent " ... "	42	8	0
Black Kutnee " ... "	38	0	0
Yellow Hingenghat sellers	50	0	0

Wheat,—Tone. Quiet but steady.

White Delhi ready ...	4	8	6
Do April-May	4	8	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone,—easier.

Estimated sales ..... bales 10,000

Imports ..... " 9,000

Mar.-April 4'06 — 4		April-May 4'06 — 4
May-June 4'09 — 4	June-July 4'11 — 4	July-Aug. 4'12 — 4
Aug.-Sept. 4'13 — 4	Sep.-Oct. 4'14 — 4	Oct.-No.' 4'15 — 4
	Nov.-Dec. 4'16 — 4	

COTTON.—The local market is easier and prices have given way Rs. 1 to 2 per candy all round with the exception of M. G. Broach, which has declined Rs. 3 to 4. Since the settlement. The business passing continues very moderate, being confined to small lots of high grade cotton for ready shipments by exporters, and a little enquiry from mills.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.)(Ry. terms) ...	166	154	...	Ready
Bengals, M. G Ry terms ...	175	165	...	and March
Sind-Punjab M. G. ...	175	165	...	delivery.
Oomrawatee (descpts) (M.-G.)	177	171	...	do
Khandeish do.		168	162	do
Jalgaon do		170	164	do
Khangaum fair staple (M.-G)	177	171		do
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.) ...	188	182		do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G)	183	177		do
Nagpore and Kampti do	190	184		do
Broach (M.-G.) ...	196	194	192	do
Dharwar (S.-G) ...			194	25 May
Westerns			184	do

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 18th March, as compared with the statement of the 25th March :—

LIABILITIES,	Mar. 18, Rs.	Mar. 25, Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,25,298	60,23,051
Public Deposits at Branches	69,84,423	80,43,891
Other Deposits	6,67,95,303	6,74,11,594
Post Bills	10,570	11,295
Sundries	17,98,290	18,59,540
Rs.	9,85,14,284	10,17,54,051
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,11,87,235	1,11,27,413
Other authorised Securities	20,82,787	19,42,620
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,02,84,748	1,03,71,521
Loans do. do.	98,67,331	99,37,972
Bills discounted and purchased	70,60,250	3,85,13,943
Dead Stock	2,37,579	2,37,579
Stamps and Stationery	4,092	4,045
Balances with other Banks	3,47,480	7,33,629
Sundries	1,30,871	1,39,783
Cash	2,67,61,561	3,07,69,639
Rs.	9,85,14,284	10,17,54,051

JOHN HADDON AND CO., GENERAL PRODUCE LETTER.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Annatto Seed.—The market continues barely supplied, the few inferior parcels have now been sold at 5d. We are landing parcels of good bright seed which we expect will realise 6d.

Beeswax.—The market continues firm. East India yellow wax sells steadily at £5-17-6 to £6 per cwt. White Calcutta at £7-10-0 to £7-12-6 per cwt.

Chinchona Bark.—The next sales take place on the 21st inst. The shipments as Java during February were 7,37,000 Amsterdam lbs against 1,032,000 Amsterdam lbs last year, and 661,000 Amsterdam lbs in 1903. The total shipments for the first two months are 1,800,000 Amsterdam lbs against 1,917 000 Amsterdam lbs last year, and 1,254,000 Amsterdam lbs in 1903.

Copra—The market is firmer. We close buyers of Malabar at £18-17-6 to £19 per ton c. i. f.

Ginger.—The small supply of 66 cases, 31 bags and 21 baskets of Malabar were offered, but meeting with a slow demand was all bought in. The business to arrive has been very small owing to some sellers advancing their prices.

Hemp.—The market is quiet. In sales this week 24 bales of Bombay sold at £18, 61 bales of Madras and 89 bales of East Indian were bought in.

Isinglass.—The second sales of the year contained the smaller supply of 366 packages. There was the usual attendance of buyers and not withstanding the small offering the demand was slow, and only about one half sold. Bombay character was well represented and a moderate quantity found buyers. Karachi leaf was steady to 1d to 2d cheaper, Tongue about steady, floats 1d to 2d down. Purse rather lower, Bladderpipe irregular. Of 443 packages of Bombay offered, 100 sold. Karachi leaf good heavy palish at 3 fair to good heavy yellow at 2-9 to 2-11, fair to good reddish at 2-5, to 2-7, reddish mixed dark at 2-2 to 2-4, thin papery at 1-1 to 1-3, Leaf Penang character fair heavy yellowish at 3-7 to 3-9, tongue fair heavy yellow at 2-8, tongue fair heavy rather mixed at 2-6, fair small heavy red and yellowish at 2 to 2 3, pickings at 1-1. Purse good heavy yellow at 1-8, fair good heavy yellow at 1-4, reddish mixed dark at 11 1-2d to 1-1, small mixed at 7d to 10d, common mixed at 6d to 6 1-2d, floats good. at 1-2 to 1-3, pickings at 9 1-2d. Bladder good palish at 3-6, fair to good reddish at 2-6 to 2-8 per lb.

Ivory.—The next sales take place on the 18th of March, when a good demand is anticipated for all descriptions. We quote soft 50 to 142lbs average, sound and nearly sound at £30-10 to £75, 21 to 49lbs sound and nearly sound at £37 to £70. B B pieces soft sound 2 1-4 to 3" £72 to £130, Bagatelle points soft sound averaging 5 to 6lbs £55 to £91 cut points with bails soft sound averaging 4 to 7lbs £35-10 to £90, mixed points soft defective to £42-10 to £53, small points soft sound averaging 3 to 5lbs £47 to £48, cut hollows small pointe soft sounds 2-15lbs £32-10 to £55-90, B B Scrivelloes soft sound 2 1-4 to 3 1 8" £34 to £99, Ragatelle Scrivelloes soft sound 8 9lbs £46-10 to £50-10, common scrivelloes soft sound close and wide £33 to £41.

Jute—Since our last report there has been more desire on the part of sellers to get on, and with liberal entries for the first week sellers have offered old crop freely at £18-15 without finding buyers. In new crop, sales have been made on the basis of £17-10 to £17-7-6 for August and £16-17-6 to £16-15 for September. A moderate enquiry has ruled on the spot; and full prices have been obtained for all descriptions. Sales for the fortnight amount to about 5,000 bales on the spot, and 45,000 bales to arrive. Entries for 7 days total 64,000 bales.

Kapoc.—The market is unchanged. We quote ordinary to good at 3d. to 5d. per lb.

Lemon grass oil.—There has been more enquiry and the market has been practically cleared at 8d. per ounce.

Pepper.—The market is firmer. The business in Tellicherry is very small. There are sellers at 49-9 c.i.f.

Rubber.—The market continues very strong and Para plantation is worth up to 6 4 1-2 per lb.

Tortoiseshell.—The next sales take place on the 16th March. Small to bold Bombay we value at 21 to 25 per lb. and pickings at 4-6 to 18 per lb.

Tea.—This week a total of 35,600 packages including 1,700 from S. India were offered. There was a steady market, buying was chiefly for price. Plain mediums were a little easier, finer grades also were somewhat irregular, although special parcels were actively supported. There was a good demand for leaf between 5d. and 6d. There is now a falling off in the proportion of high grade teas. The following were the best averages :—

Assam.—Sealkotee 1 0 1-4, Budla Beta and Chubwa 11 1-4d; Kattilali and Panery 11d per lb.

Travancore.—Devicolam, Kanniamallay 6 1-2d.

All descriptions of produce sold to the best possible advantage.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 27.

Monday.—The depression near Khushab yesterday has moved into the Central Punjab, and is decreasing rapidly in intensity as it is approaching hills. It is of but little importance this morning. Rain has fallen in the West Himalayas and Submontane districts, and local thunder-storms have occurred in North-East India and East Satpuras. Chanda reports one inch, Calcutta, Murree Minimarg, Cherat, probably during the next 24 hours in the plains of Upper India and local thunder-storms in the hills. Conditions are unsettled and favour the occurrence of local thunder-storms in the United Provinces Bengal and the North-East Peninsula.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran for the week ending 25th March, 1905 :—

Days March	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rainfall Inches	Cents
19th	73°	65°	..	..
20th	75°	61°	..	..
21st	76°	60°	..	..
22nd	80°	60°	..	..
23rd	81°	65°	..	..
24th	83°	66°	..	..
25th	79°	67°	..	..

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 27TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure at Jacobabad, Lahore and Poona, a brisk fall at Karachi and Cawnpore, and a slight rise or fall over the rest of the country. The barometer is in moderate to considerable defect of normal in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and United Provinces.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Ajmer, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Dwarka and Mormugao.

Temperature variations are much the same as yesterday. The highest temperature in the whole was 102° at Cuddapah and the lowest 63° at Cawnpore, Jaipur and Ahmednagar.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Delhi, Dasa, Ahmedabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Surat, Poona, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Bangalore and Madras.

Rain in light to moderate showers fell at Raipur, Cuddapah and Colombo.

Weather.—The depression in the Indus Valley appears to have filled up and the weather is likely to improve.

N. LESLIE,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 28, 1905.

1 Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

2 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be reserved as follows :—

"D" Company on Wednesday the 29th instant for "Bayley Shield" and on Friday the 31st instant for "Nicholson Cup" Competitions.

3 "E" Company (Cyclists) will parade at Head-Quarters on Wednesday the 29th instant at 8 p.m. for instructions in Semaphore Signalling.

By Order,
G. D. PRICK, Captain,
Adjutant B, V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, March 28, 1905.

1 Members who have not fired their Class are requested to do so on one of the undermentioned dates, as the season closes on the 31st instant :—29th, 29th, 30th, and 31st instant. Trains leave Church Gate Station at 5-45 and 6-10 a.m. (Local Time).

2 The E R E Coy will parade to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Technical Instructions.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B, V A

ON arrival of the R. I. M. S. Minto at Rangoon from Port Blair on the 20th instant, the Commander of the steamer made over to the Police a native escaped convict who had surrendered himself to the Commander of the R. I. M. steamer Nancowry near Stewart Sound. The convict was in a weak state of health, having been ten days without food. How he escaped from Port Blair is unknown.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers over, where.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARDAKER—March 9, at Mysore, the wife of R G Hardaker, Electrician to H H the Maharajah, of a daughter.

HARMAN—March 12, at Moorlah, Chumparan, the wife of A L Hartman, of a son.

PRIOR—March 20, at Teignmouth, Devon, the wife of A W Prior, of a daughter. (By cable).

DEATHS.

MARCAR—March 24, at Madras, Sarah, the beloved wife of E S Marcar, retired Inspector of Police, and second daughter of Major S C Plummer, R E, retired, aged 57 years, 7 months and 21 days.

WEST—March 21, at Madura, Winston Henry Havelock, s on of M West, S I Ry. Aged 3 months and 21 days.

FERRO-VINA

A NUTRITIVE

IRON TONIC WINE

which vitalises and enriches the Red Corpuscles of the Blood.

Highly recommended for Languor, Mental Depression, Sallow Complexion, Loss of Appetite, General Weakness, &c.

Contains IRON in a natural form, free from Quinine or Bitters.

DOSE.—Half to one wineglassful should be taken, three times a day after meals.

Re. 1-0 Per BOTTLE.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 58m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 4-32m., 5-6s. Low water, 10-45m.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

J. N. Tata memorial meeting, Town Hall, H. E. the Governor presiding, 5-15 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, "Three Little Maids."

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon (the Straits Valerie will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 30th instant.

CAPSIZING OF A TONY.—On Sunday afternoon, a tony in charge of Tindal Shaik Ahmed Ibrahim was sailing from Apollo Bunder, when she capsized owing to the high wind prevailing at the time. The crew were thrown into the sea, but were rescued by the crew of Mr. Coomb's yacht, which was at anchor close by and landed the men safely. No damage was done to the tony.

GROUNDING OF THE S. S. "BAHADURI."—A Marine Court of Inquiry to inquire into the grounding of the s. s. "Bahaduri" of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., which grounded on her way from Dwarka to Cutch-Mandvi, at the latter place, on the 13th instant, will be held at the Esplanade Police Court, when Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate will preside and Capt. S. G. D. Andrews, P. and O. Marine Superintendent, and Mr. H. McDirmid, Master of the British India steam-ship "Kola" will be members.

MARRIAGE OF MR. KISONDAS TRIBHOVANDAS MUNGALDAS.—In connection with the marriage of Mr. Kisondas Tribhovandas, a nautch-party and theatrical performances were held on Saturday evening at Sir Mungaldas House, Girgaum. A large number of European and native gentlemen were present. The extensive grounds of the Girgaum House were tastefully and beautifully illuminated by electric lights, gas lights, Ratnagur Buttles and candles &c. Fire-works were also provided. The illumination of the Coronation Arch in front was also attractive.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of February there were 53 horses, 125 bullocks, and 16 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of February 49 horses, 76 bullocks, 3 cows, 2 mules and 28 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 31 horses, 111 bullocks, 1 he-buffalo 1 she-buffalo and 21 dogs were discharged from the Hospital, 1 case among horses, and 5 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following of animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—7 horses, 2 bullocks, 2 she-buffaloes, 1 goat, 23 dogs, 3 monkeys, 1 cock, 1 cat and 1 parrot.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.—An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. James Macdonald presiding. Consideration was given to the second report of the Committee appointed to consider and make suggestions in regard to pali-depots and hailkhore service. The Committee in their report stated that after very careful consideration of the matter, they had come to the conclusion that pending the completion of house connections and the general adoption of water system conveying night soil direct into the sewers, the depot system was the best. They also suggested that the depot at Musjid Bunder should be re-opened and a new depot constructed at Elphistone Bridge. Several members spoke, some in favour and others against the removal of night soil direct into the sewers by water closet system. Lieutenant-Colonel Collie said that a complete water carriage system could not be introduced throughout the city for years to come. He was in favour of having depots as recommended by the Committee. Further discussion on the subject was adjourned to Thursday next.

ENTRANCE INTO PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday morning, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged a Mahomedan, named Moorji Nurmahomed with wilful trespass in the premises of the Small Causes Court, on Saturday last, without satisfactory excuse. Mahdoo Gunnoo, P. C. No. 635-c deposed that at about half-past nine o'clock on Saturday morning, the accused trespassed into the Small Causes Court premises, through a partly open door, though warned to the contrary. He said that the authority at the S. C. Court had directed the arrest of such persons as wilful trespassers, if they stayed there beyond the fixed business hours. Inspector Power said that this measure was taken to prevent thefts. Though the S C. Court was a public building it was open to the public during certain hours of the day only. The accused pleaded not guilty and said that it was between a quarter and half-past ten o'clock in the morning that he went to the Court to see a bailiff, when the door was open. The Magistrate held that the accused had a satisfactory excuse to go to the S. C. Court, which is a public building, and if the Registrar desired to prevent people from entering the Court before the specified business hours, he must order the doors to be locked. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be discharged.

A PUBLIC MEETING AT THANA.—A crowded meeting of the leading citizens of Thana was held on Sunday in the Ramchandra Padmakar Memorial Hall, Thana, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Tipnis, the Sessions Judge. Among those present were Mr. Madgaukar, Assistant Collector, Mr. Burdis, Deputy Collector, Mr. Laxmanrao Joglekar, Public Prosecutor, and others. Mrs. Kashibai, a young Hindu widow, who comes from a respectable family in the Kurundwat State and has undertaken to go over the different parts of this presidency preaching on behalf of the Widows' Home of Poona started by Prof. Kurve about ten years ago for the education and amelioration of the condition of helpless Hindu widows, delivered an interesting address. She said it was the duty of every educated man who had spare means to utilize them for the betterment of the destitute condition of their widowed sisters in the country. She suggested that they should be given such education, as would enable them to earn their livelihood by honest and decent means. The best model of such education could be seen in the Windows' Home of Prof. Kurve in Poona. Moreover, the poor widows might be trained as midwives, nurses, teachers for female schools and lecturers at female gatherings. Personally she had resolved to help the Widows Home by contributing to its funds two annas out of every rupee she earned by photography and midwifery in both of which arts she is now practising.

HIGH COURT.—March 28.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Summary Suits for hearings in Chambers.

99 & 100-05—Captain V S R—Bottlewalla and another Frank M Stephens and another Commercial Cause.

750,51—Captain and V—Champsy Parbut and others vs Mowji Shamji and others—Malhowji R K—Part heard

Reference.

Ref Nicholson for Govt—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I. of 1894 and Re Government and Re Devkaran Nanji—Sorabjee and J

Testamentary Suits.

15-04—Sorabji and J—Bai Mamabai widow vs Canji Walji Madhowji and K

19-04—Malvi H and M—Jamnadas Bhugvandas vs Ooderm—Balkison K J Bilimoria.

20-01—Tyabji D and Co.—Chabildas Narrondas vs Bai Heerabai widow a minor by her guardian Goculdas Govind B M and Romee.

22-04—Bicknell M and R—Yenubai widow vs Viswanath Pandoorang Bhalkar minor by his guardian Pandoorang H Mantri—Balkrishna V N K.

23-04—Sorabji and J—Madhusudhun Raghoba and others vs Mathuradas widow—In person

24-04—K S and Land—Krishnabai widow vs Gopalrabai Alias Sakoobai and others—Payne and Co for postponement

25-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Ghellabhai Manordas vs Tribhowandas Narotamdas Moloo Matabhai—J and M

30-04—Jamsetjee and R—Carsinath Baboo Bhoir vs Annah Balkrishna Pal and others—Chitnis M and N

2-05—Muljee and D—Vallavabad widow vs Ranjee Hemraj—Mula and M

Long Causes

771-01—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassam Dhuramsey vs Joseph Esskill and others—Crawford B and Co—Syans and Co—Little and Co

57-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Sukhanand Gunnukhe vs Chandraban Mohanlal and others—Payne and Co

611-03—Madhowjee and K—Vithaldas Damodar and another vs Rupcoover bai widow and others—Bhai shanker K and G

449-03—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Hossein and Moola vs Jan Mahomed Mehersaly and others—In person M B Chothia

780-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Sitaram Samiramall vs Jaghmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett—Payne and Co

250-04—Unwalla and P—Motibai vs Rustomjie Byramjee Daruwalla and another—Pestonjee K and K B Mehta

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

After the appelate side Court is over.

For dismissal.

79 & 83-05—Administrator General of Bombay vs Dinshaw Muncherjee Panth

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BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1905.

SOME POINTS OF THE POLICE REPORT.

THE report of the Police Commission came to hand after the publication of the Government Resolution reviewing it—almost two years after it was sent in. Somehow or other, the "Times" in London obtained possession of copious extracts from the document over a year ago. And though it reported shocking disclosures, no attempt was made to dispute the authenticity of our contemporary's statements. As it transpires they were true and the Commissioners were unsparing in their condemnation of the police system of this country. Honourable exceptions and mitigating circumstances cannot efface the general impression created by the evidence recorded. Much may be said in excuse for the misconduct of the police in the generally indifferent attitude of the people in respect of crime, in the encouragement of corruption by the readiness with which the people offer illegal gratifications, and in the low pay and poor prospects of the police service. But the Commissioners had no doubt that the police force throughout the country is in a most [illegible] mon everywhere, that this involves great injury to the people and discredit to the Government, and that radical reforms are urgently necessary. So far as the Bombay village police are concerned, we find it recognised that they do not a little good work and that the system is admirably adapted to the conditions of the country. But it is in need of a thorough revision—in so far as the village watchman is affected—and the measures adopted by the Collector of Ahmedabad for the gradual readjustment of emoluments in 1900 are commended by the Commission as suitable for adoption in other parts of the Presidency. Another suggested reform is to improve the patels by insisting on the appointment of suitable men, by a more liberal use of the provisions of the Village Police Act by which they can be empowered to dispose of petty cases, and by rewarding good work. What is required is to take up the work of reform systematically. It is not considered desirable that our system should be applied to every district; but it is desirable that reform should not be attempted by fits and starts, but persisted in systematically. The general conclusion, the Commission came to regarding village police is that they ought not to be separated from the village organisation and placed under the regular police. Improved administration lies in the teaching the village communities to take an active interest in their own affairs. To place the village police officer under the thumb of the station-house officer would, the Commission thinks, be to subvert the system in its essential principles, to get out of touch with the people in their customs, usages and interests, and often to place the dregs of the people over the respectable classes. The village watchman would become the menial servant of the police and probably become unscrupulous in his methods. He would work apart from, and often against, the village head. His intimate knowledge of village affairs would be lost and he would become a very inferior police officer. Both the village headman and the village police officer must be regarded as co-operating with, and not subordinate to, the regular police.

On the subject of police of the Presidency towns, the Commission received much evidence in Madras in favour of the amalgamation of the City force with the District police, and this was also urged, though not so strongly, in Calcutta, where one witness described the present position of separation as "a mischievous anachronism and anomaly." In Bombay and Rangoon, on the other hand, there was little criticism of the present system, but in Bombay the Inspector-General of Police has never held the position which he holds elsewhere and it seems that the office of Commissioner in Rangoon is of very recent creation. Those who advocate amalgamation have pointed out that it is opposed to good policy and almost universal practice for an executive officer to be directly subordinate to the Local Government without the intervention of any administrative authority. City police work, the Commission recognises as of great importance, requiring picked men. But, they say, if the Inspector-General is to have no responsibility for the administration, it cannot be expected that he will be willing to part with his best officers and thus diminish the efficiency of the service for which he is responsible. Moreover, they found the opinion that, if the whole force is placed under a single head, not only will the field of selection be very much larger, but it will also be possible to transfer from the city to a district men who have failed in the former, either from the want of the necessary aptitudes, or from faults of character and conduct which, though not sufficiently grave to require or justify dismissal, yet make a removal from the city desirable. We are glad to find that the Commission concluded that in view of the absolute necessity for systematic co-operation between the different parts of the police force of a province, and especially in view of the interdependence of police work within the city and its environs, the absolute separation of the City police from the police of the rest of the province does not seem expedient. The Commissioners also thought it inexpedient that the official adviser of the Government on police matters should be kept in ignorance of the police work of one of the most important charges in the province. Unfortunately, the Government of Bombay is against the proposed change and final orders have, for the time, been deferred.

If the reform proposed by the Commissioners were carried out, good results might follow. And it would seem that City police are not held to be better than their District brethren. "Corruption and inefficiency are as rampant in the City as in the District police and are in the main, due to the same causes. The remedies, therefore, must be the same, but there are certain special features of organisation, recruitment and training of the City police which demand separate notice in order to prevent misconception." The first of these is held to be the recruitment of the class of officers who are styled Superintendents, though they differ considerably from the Superintendents of the District police. The Commission recommended that the post of Superintendent should be filled by officers of the rank of District Superintendent in the regular police force of the province, as the present Superintendents as a class do not possess the character, intelligence and education requisite for the supervision of police work in large cities; nor can they afford the Commissioner the assistance and relief which he requires and which he could obtain from officers in whose integrity and capacity he had full confidence. On the subject of the Criminal Investigation Department, the Commission are of opinion that the principle that, save in very exceptional circumstances, investigation should be left to the ordinary police establishment is as applicable to the City forces as to others. There is felt to be even a stronger case for adopting this course in the large towns, for they have a relatively high proportion of superior officers, who are in direct and more constant touch with their investigating officers and can exercise a closer supervision over their work. There is, however, felt to be a clear necessity for a special staff of officers to obtain and transmit information about the movements of suspicious strangers, which staff must contain men from all parts of India and men with a good knowledge of the principal languages of the continent of Europe.

SIAM'S CREDIT. THE success, which has attended the issue of the Siamese loan of one million sterling, is an indication that the progress, which has been made in Siam during recent years, has obtained recognition in London in spite of the attempts made in other European capitals to depict the condition of the country as deplorable. A great deal of the confidence indicated by the large over-subscription of the loan is, no doubt, due to the recent adoption of the gold standard as a currency basis, which has had a steadying influence on the finances of Siam. There are also the considerations that the country has no other public debt and offers a new field and an excellent security to the investor. Mr. W. J. F. Williamson, who has succeeded Mr. Rivett-Carnac as Financial Adviser to the Siamese Government, in his report on the budget for the current year, foreshadowed the issue of a loan. In reviewing the substantial progress which has been made he observed that the time was approaching when the Government would have to follow the example of other progressive nations and meet the cost of further productive works from borrowed capital. The adoption of the gold standard has enabled the banks to quote the Siamese tical as having a value of its own instead of quoting the rates for gold bills in dollars. This simplification in the method of citing the local exchange must be, as Mr. Williamson says, no small convenience to the business interests of the country. Two years ago an experiment was begun by the issue of a Government paper currency encashable on demand. Authority was given to the department having charge of the issue to invest a fixed proportion of the cash reserve held against notes in approved securities, but so far this has not been done, the total value of the notes being covered by actual cash reserves held by the department. From a value of 312,575 ticals in September 1902 the circulation of these notes had grown by the end of last March to a value of 7,310,935 ticals. This fact, Mr. Williamson considers, gives ample evidence that the country was ripe for an issue of convertible State notes, a further fact being that the Government notes have almost entirely superseded the issues of the local banks which formerly held the field. The value of the bank notes still outstanding amounts to less than a million ticals and, as these are now seldom seen in the way of business, Mr. Williamson says it is probable the majority of them are either hoarded or have been accidentally destroyed. The question of investing portion of the currency reserve was postponed a year ago in consequence of a temporary panic caused by the discovery of some forged notes in circulation. Analysing the figures relating to the foreign trade of the country, the Financial Adviser points out the large imports shown for 1902 were to a great extent due to the unusual import of treasure by the Mint for the coinage of ticals required to meet the necessities of the expanding trade. The figures of Mr. Williamson's budget show that Siam is prospering and the reform in the currency is enabling her to open up new commercial relation in foreign markets.

NIGHT AIR. THE popular prejudice against night air has been adequately met before now by the unanswerable argument that there is no other kind of air at night. But Dr. Saleeby, in a home journal, not content perhaps with proof of exhaustion, always unsatisfying, flatters this widespread illusion by giving a sort of historical justification. Malaria—the name signifies "evil air"—was supposed to be the specific danger of night air. We know it to be due to infection of the blood by a parasite, which is communicated by the bite of the infected mosquito. Now it is only the female mosquito that bites, and it is at night that she feeds; hence the reputation of night air. But malaria has almost disappeared from the United Kingdom with the drainage of the swamps in which the mosquito breeds, and so the night air is as wholesome as day air—more wholesome in towns, for there is less traffic and fewer fires, therefore less dust and smoke and more oxygen. What may be called the immaterial theory of the properties of air is so widespread a fallacy that it comes as quite a refreshing surprise to find Dr Saleeby pointing out that, like any other form of matter, air has weight and inertia and does not move unless some force is applied to it, any more than a sideboard or a haystack. Perhaps the oddest form of the fallacy is the widespread notion that a revolving fan can suck out the "bad air" from a room without sucking anything else in. Hence the belief that a fan means ventilation without draughts. Fortunately for the occupants of the room, who otherwise would perish miserably, like mice under the bell of an air pump, a fan will revolve merrily in its aperture without extracting air at all, if there is no complementary inlet for external air to replace that which is withdrawn in much the same way as the propeller of a steamer would revolve without moving the boat if it was moored by the stern to a pier.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, with the outward Mails of the 17th instant, left Aden at 9 p. m., Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m. on Friday next.

COLONEL Sir Frank E. Younghusband, K. C. I. E. has been appointed Rede Lecturer at Cambridge University.

THE Viceroy during his visit to Pusa next Saturday, will lay the foundation stone of the Phipps Laboratory.

IT is intended, if found practicable, to arrange for daily weather reports from the Andamans by wireless telegraphy which is now working well.

MENTION has been made of a probable visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Kashmir, but their Royal Highnesses intend proceeding to Jammu only. A tour in Kashmir in winter is obviously impossible.

LORD AMPTHILL the Governor of Madras is now recovering from his recent attack of dengue fever. The attack was a severe one and Lord Ampthill has been considerably pulled down by it.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th March 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 388,637 maunds and Rs. 79,086 in the earnings.

A GENTLEMAN, resident at Puggyi, sends an account of an extraordinary fatality. His servant went into the garden the other evening, and plucked a plaintain which he began to eat. A wasp, which had penetrated inside the skin of the fruit, stung him at the root of the tongue. He ran into his master's bungalow, and remedies were immediately applied, but the man died within the hour.

THE stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club have agreed to guarantee Rs. 500 to each polo team attending next year's Tournament from a distance of 500 miles and upwards. This should encourage military teams to enter, and they should also note that the Military Chases are retained in the programme of Tollygunge Races, in spite of want of success in these events last January.

IT has been stated on more than one occasion recently that a large area in the Madras Presidency [illegible] says a contemporary, is a mistake, for we learn on enquiry that though there are large numbers of tree cotton plants scattered about in this Presidency, there is no specific area devoted to them. There is a big area under a perennial cotton called "Nadan" in the Coimbatore District, which, doubtless, has given rise to the erroneous statement mentioned above.

WE learn that the Directors have approved of the South Indian Railway scheme of a motor service between Ammayanaikkanur and the foot of the Palni Hills, and have accorded sanction to the purchase of a motor-car, at a cost of Rs. 10,500. This will greatly improve transport facilities for those who resort to Kodaikanal. The Agent has also requested the sanction of his Board to start motor services between Katpadi and Vellore and between Renigunta and Tirupati, which the Agent thinks would prove remunerative and do much to popularise the Railway.

The Viceroy has forwarded a substantial contribution to the Sir Edwin Arnold Memorial Fund accompanied by a letter in which he says he is very glad to have the opportunity to join in the movement. Sir Edwin, writes his Excellency, was one of those whose work draws close together East and West or at any rate those portions of the East and the West whose destinies are inseparably united, and in all that he said or wrote about India, he always seemed to me to combine great sympathy with imagination. It has given me pleasure to see that the proposed memorial is already being well taken up in India.

THE "North China Daily News" says it is reported in a native paper that at the special audience on Chinese New Year's Day given by the Empress Dowager to all the princes of the Imperial House and their sons, the ten-year old son of a certain prince of the 4th Order particularly struck the fancy of the Dowager, who at once commanded the boy to reside in the Palace and study under the same number of tutors as had taught the deposed ex-Heir Apparent Pu Chun, son of the notorious Boxer, Prince Tuan. It is, therefore, rumoured that the Emperor possibly may be "persuaded" to adopt the child of the Empress Dowager's selection to be his Majesty's son and heir to the Dragon Throne.

WE drew attention recently to the prospects of construction of the Bombay-Sind-Railway, a project which has hung fire for so many years. In the Budget for 1905-6, provision is made on a small scale for the continuance of the work, and though the allotment might have been larger it is satisfactory to see that the line is being pushed on even though slowly. The northern section, Hyderabad to Badin, 76 miles, has been finished, and now the section from Viramgam on the Bombay-Baroda system to Malia, 83 miles, is to be taken in hand. The cost of this will be 52 lakhs and it has only been found possible at present to allot five lakhs for construction work. This may well be increased during the year if funds become available. From Malia via Bhuj to Badin is 195 miles; and the Central Section is estimated to cost at least 200 lakhs. Evidently, therefore, several years must elapse before the Bombay-Sind connection is finished.

THE appointment of an Inspector-General of Ordnance Factories in India, which has just been announced, was certainly needed. The policy under which India is eventually to be self-contained in the matter of the manufacture of arms and munitions of war, gun-carriages, harness, etc., is being steadily pursued. The older factories are being supplanted by new ones; and the buildings which have sprung up in the Nilgiris, at Jubbulpore and along the banks of the Hooghly north of Calcutta are evidence of the progress made. Field-guns, rifles and cordite will soon be made in India, and the proper supervision of the establishments widely scattered over the country will be most important consideration. It has been decided that the whole of the factories are to be administered under the orders of the Director-General of Ordnance by an Inspector-General who will be held responsible for the control of the out-turn and for its correctness in detail and economy of cost. This will involve an extra expenditure of about Rs. 45,000 yearly, but this sum will probably be saved several times over by the work done by the Inspector-General.

THE ROMANCE OF THE HOUSE OF SWEDEN.

(BY FRANCIS GRIBBLE.)

IN the annals of the House of Sweden, now about to be allied to our own Royal House, romantic stories follow hard upon each other's heels; but the most romantic of all the stories is the first—that of the love of General Bernadotte for Bernhardine Eugenie Desiree Clary, the youngest daughter of a merchant of Marseilles. When he first met her he was not yet a general, but only a quartermaster-sergeant, who knocked at the door of her father's house with a billet for quartering soldiers, and he was told to go away. The old merchant, disliking the noise and disturbance usually made by soldiers, sent him with a note to the Colonel, asking that officers might be billeted on him instead, and the request was granted. The sergeant made his quiet unobtrusive exit, and before he re-entered, Desiree Clary had had many other suitors, including the highest in the land. The greatest of those suitors was almost the first to present himself, and the presentation came about as follows:—

In the days when the guillotine was "going always," her elder brother was arrested, and she was taken by her sister-in-law to call on a Deputy, from whom an order for the prisoner's release was obtained. The sister-in-law, receiving it, was so delighted that she forgot all about little Desirée, and went home alone. A gentleman in the antechamber, seeing Desiree's perplexity, offered himself as her escort. She accepted, thanked him, and, on saying good-night, after their long walk through the dark streets, inquired the name of her protector, in order that she might tell her family. "That is perfectly right," he replied. "You may tell them that my name is Joseph Bonaparte." The next day he called at the house, and, before many weeks had passed, was engaged to marry her—only to get his plans immediately upset by his brother Napoleon, who had just distinguished himself as the "olive-complexioned artillery officer" who took Toulon. "In a good household," said Napoleon, almost as soon as he had been introduced, "one of the married pair ought to yield to the other. Now, you, Joseph, have undecided character, and it is the same with Desiree, while Julie and I know what we want. You will do better, then, to marry Julie; and Desiree shall be my wife." And in this way Desiree Clary found herself betrothed to the future Emperor, while her elder sister was affianced to the future King of Spain.

It was a case, however, in which the course of true love did not run smoothly, writes Francis Gribble in the "Pall Mall Gazette." Desiree Clary was only a child of fourteen, and Napoleon threw her over for Mme. de Beauharnais. She wrote him a pathetic letter: "Life is a frightful torment to me since I can no longer consecrate it to you. I wish you all sorts of happiness and prosperity in your marriage, and hope that the wife you have chosen will render you as happy as I proposed to, and as you deserve." Perhaps the wound was not so deep as the letter might seem to indicate; but if the girl forgave her unfaithful lover, she never quite lost the grudge against the woman who had supplanted her in his affections. Sixty years afterwards she wrote that 'for a man of genius like Napoleon to have let himself be subdued by an elderly coquette of notably doubtful repute, proves him without any experience of women."

Napoleon, however, though he would not marry Desiree himself was anxious to do the next best thing for her by finding her a husband. He sent General Duphot with a letter of introduction to her sister-in-law proposing "an alliance which I think to her advantage." There was an obstacle in the shape of an illegitimate child, but the match might have come off if it had not been for the General's untimely death. He was massacred in the course of a riot in Rome and Desiree from the top of the staircase saw his mangled body brought into the French Embassy. He was succeeded after no long interval by another suitor of more distinction and that story is best told in Desiree's own words: "To think" she said when the Duc d'Abrante's was presented to her at Stockholm in 1800, "that I could have married his father! There was a time when Junot proposed to me, but he was awkward about it and asked Marmont to do it for him. Ah if Marmont had spoken in his own name—who knows? I should, perhaps, have said; Yes he was so handsome." But Marmont did not speak in his own name and Bernadotte no longer a quartermaster-sergeant, but a general did. He was, she said, somewhat different from the others I had refused, and I consented to marry him when they told me that he was a strong enough man to hold his own against Napoleon. The stamp of the spretæ injuria formæ is distinctly visible in that sentence. The rest—Bernadotte's adoption that is to say as heir to the Swedish throne—belongs to history.

That is the first and chief romance in the Norwegian and Swedish House. The present King by his marriage contributed a second. The record of it is in the park of the palace of Monrepos the home of the Princes of Wield on the banks of the Rhine where there is to be read carved in huge letters on an old oak the inscription: "O. 1856. S." His Majesty then his Royal Highness travelling in Germany as Count Rosendal there made the acquaintance of Princess Sophia Wilhelmina Mariana Henrietta of Nassau and a few days afterwards suddenly announced his urgent recall to Stockholm. His hosts did not quite understand his conduct but it soon explained itself. He had recalled himself had hurried off with no other purpose in view than to see the King, his father and beg his permission to offer marriage to Princess Sophia. He obtained this leave and returned to Monrepos post-haste. His proposal was accepted, and the happy Prince sat down and wrote a poem, in which he describes his first meeting with his bride, writing of her that she came upon him as an angel pure and good. And he married her, and still his happiness expressed itself in verse. As a married man of ten years' standing, he wrote a poem entitled "In my home," in which he rejoices in his domestic peace; "Tell me, could I desire a larger house, more brilliant rooms? My bed stands peacefully under a peaceful roof, my days are filled with art, science, poetry, and day by day I drink in rich draughts of nectar from the balmy forest airs, from ocean's waves."

One feels in these lines that sense of the richness and fulness of life which only belongs to those who live simply and humanly, separating themselves from needless vanities and pomps. The King who wrote them naturally could not resist his sailor son's appeal when that gallant youth asked to be permitted to throw his rank away and marry Ebba Munck, his Queen's favourite maid of honour. He held out against the marriage for some time, it is true. It was a mesalliance that was contemplated; and Kings do not like their sons to make mesalliances, any more than do the rest of us. But the Queen pleaded. "It is Oscar's duty to be true to himself, and to his love," she said for she had married for love herself, understood such things. And so, at last, the King gave way, and when he did yield, yielded in the graceful manner which became the Man of Sentiment. It was on Christmas Eve, in the Queen's boudoir. She was recovering from the effects of an operation which she had undergone—still weak, but getting better. Ebba Munk was singing to her, and the disconsolate Prince Oscar was moping in a corner of the room. The King stood listening to the song—it was a poem on the right to love—until it was finished, and then he went over to his son, and took his arm, and led him across the room to the girl he loved, and placed his hand in hers. So it was settled, and the end of that romance was in a church at Bournemouth, whence bride and bridegroom departed to live a quiet bourgeois life at Karlskron on a modest income of £1,500 a year.

GENERAL TARANCHI, the Japanese Minister of War, congratulated the Marquis Oyama on his great victory. To this message Oyama replied that the Japanese success was due to the Mikado's virtues and the gallantry of the Japanese officers and men.

KEEN dissatisfaction is felt at Hull by the Board of Trade reducing the British claims in connection with the North Sea affair. The Gamecock Fleet alone claimed £58,000. Moreover, the mission ships and repairs cost £14,000. Notices have been given on several questions to be asked on the subject in Parliament.

PEACE RUMOURS.

OYAMA ON THE WAR.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 26.

A Russian Ukase has been issued which deprives General Gripenberg of his command of the second Manchurian Army, though he still remains Aide-de-Camp to the Tsar.

Reuter (Tokio) says it is officially announced that the enemy has retreated from Hsingching towards Hanlungchan, ninety miles north-east of the Railway.

The third Baltic Squadron has left Suez bound southward.

Reuter's correspondent has interviewed Marshal Oyama, who refused to discuss the probabilities of peace, but intimated that the Army was ready to continue the war as long as necessary.

Japan, he said, had been forced to fight in the interests of international peace and her own safety.

He paid a high tribute to the bravery of the Russians and said the Japanese officers and men had fulfilled every hope.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that he hears the majority of the Council of Ministers on Friday agreed in principle to the opportuneness for initiating steps in the direction of peace.

This was probably communicated to the Tsar on Saturday.

The following telegram was received on Sunday afternoon from his Government by Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay :—

Of the Russian non-combatants fallen into our hands in the battle of Mukden the following were released :—

Released in front of our advanced guard 47 men, ranking as officers, 359 ranking as non-commissioned officers, 9 nurses, 2 priests and four merchants, attached to the army. Released at their desire in Chefoo or Shanghai, 23 men ranking as officers, 23 nurses and 298 ranking as non-commissioned officers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAR. 27.

Eight steamers have been chartered by private firms in Sydney to convey to Hongkong nearly ten thousand horses purchased on behalf of Japan. The first steamer sails in a fortnight.

JAPANESE CRUISERS AT LABUAN.

Admiral Dewa's Squadron.

Reuter's correspondent wires from Sandayan that the Japanese Cruisers Kasagi, Chitose, America Maru and Yamata Maru arrived at Labuan on the 18th instant and left on the 19th. Vice-Admiral Dewa was Commanding.

THE PETERSBURG STRIKES.

Damage to Property.

LONDON, MAR. 26.

There is a grave development of the strike movement at St. Petersburg.

For the first time the men have damaged owners' property. Two of the Edgedish mills employing eight thousand hands have closed indefinitely.

THE NEW PLAGUE INQUIRY.

Commission Leaves England.

SCOPE OF THE INVESTIGATION.

Two bacteriologists from England will shortly proceed to India to join Dr. Martin of the Lister Institute who sailed for Bombay on the 21st instant.

They will travel over the plague region, their head-quarters being the Pasteur Institute.

The whole work will be under a Committee whereof the following are members : Dr. Martin and Colonel Bruce of the Lister Institute, Sir Michael Foster and Dr. John Rose Bradford of the Royal Society and Surgeon-General Branfoot of the India Office.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO MOROCCO.

The Sultan's uncle Abdul Malek is going to Tangier to greet the Kaiser.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has left Dover for Ostend.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 26.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the English mails of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay, at 9 p.m., to-day (Sunday).

VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

Next Wednesday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council will be taken up with the discussion of the Budget. The only other matters to be disposed of are some questions which Nawab Saiyid Muhammad will ask calling attention to the ravages of plague in India and the desirability of employing scientific experts of European reputation to investigate.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMB OUTRAGES AT WARSAW.

Chief of Police Wounded.

AN ELABORATE CONSPIRACY.

LONDON, MARCH. 26.

The Police have discovered eighty bombs in a grave in the Powonki cemetery at Warsaw.

Some arrests have been made.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

A bomb has been thrown at the carriage of Baron Nolken, the Chief of the Warsaw Police, severely wounding him, while he was driving to investigate an earlier outrage committed at the Police station across the Vistula in which six policemen were wounded.

Baron Nolken's assailant escaped after shooting a pursuing policeman dead.

The man, who threw the bomb at the Police station, was captured wounded and removed to hospital.

The whole affair is an elaborate conspiracy of the revolutionaries who perpetrated the first outrage for the purpose of inducing Baron Nolken across the River Vistula.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Reduced Postal Rates.

The postage to Australia has been reduced to a penny and from Australia to two pence beginning on the 1st April.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

An "Englishman" cable, dated London, March 26th, states that from April 1st, the postage on letters to Australia has been reduced to a penny for half an ounce and from Australia to two pence.

INDIAN POLICE REFORM.

THE SANCTIONED CHANGES.

It is understood that no time is being lost in taking executive action to introduce the reforms sanctioned in connection with the Police Commission. The pay of such constables as have hitherto had less than the new minimum is being raised at once so that hardly anywhere in the future will there be constables drawing less than eight rupees monthly. The principal exceptions are in parts of the United Provinces and in Behar, where living is cheap and where the minimum is consequently fixed at seven rupees which is appreciably more than has hitherto obtained. Constables, who have served three years, are also getting without delay the extra rupees sanctioned for them. Those who have served ten and seventeen years are to receive their further enhancements as funds admit. The strengthening of the investigating ranks by new appointments is being done gradually as it is considered desirable to avoid blocking promotion hereafter, as would necessarily happen, were all the new men in the Sub-Inspector and Inspector grades to be taken on simultaneously. The same consideration applies to the newly created appointments for Indians of Deputy Superintendents of which the number may be taken roughly as two hundred.

All new appointments to the force, including those to the European branches will be upon the improved terms. Officers already holding posts of Assistant and District Superintendent are all to receive the benefit of the new arrangement and many of them are likely to come in for it during the current twelve months. For the remainder the date of introduction will depend only upon how far the funds allotted are found to go.

The hard case of the men in the Burma Police, who are suffering owing to excessive recruitment in the years immediately following the annexation of the Upper Province is being taken up separately.

SMITH vs. SMITH.

DIVORCE GRANTED.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Stephen in the Calcutta High Court to-day granted a decree nisi for the dissolution of marriage, with costs on scale No. 1 and the custody of the children, to Ellen Jane Asheton Smith who sued her husband Thomas Asheton Smith for cruelty and adultery. Mr. Gregory in opening the case for the petitioner said the defendant was a well known Veterinary Surgeon in Calcutta and that the couple had got on together well until about ten years ago when respondent took to drinking and began to treat his wife with harshness and cruelty. Evidence was taken to prove adultery with one Mrs. Vaughan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Allen acts as A. Q. M. G., Western Command, when Colonel Bromfield proceeds on leave next month and Major Twynam, East Lancashire Regiment as Commandant, Deolali Depot, vice Colonel Allen.

Lieutenant Soole, 3rd Brahmans is transferred to the 21st Cavalry as Squadron officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pollard, 15th Lancers, is permitted to reside outside India.

Captain Burton, 125th Rifles, died in England on the 14th instant.

Lieutenant Hutchins, 73rd Infantry, is appointed to the 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas as double company officer.

Captain Nicholson, Yorkshire Regiment, proceeds home on vacating his appointment as D. A. Q. M., Mobilization.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thornton, R. G. A. is transferred from home to command the Garrison Artillery at Roorkee vice Lieut.-Col. Haines vacated.

Captain Cowie, R. G. A., officiates as Commandant 22nd Mountain Battery. Captain Allardyce, R. F. A. has been appointed Adjutant Seventh Field Artillery Brigade.

ARRIVALS, March 27.

Lieut C L Taylor, S. Wales Borderers on leave, from Karachi.

Col J C Swann, Staff, on duty from Mahableshwar.

Lieut E C Barnes, 19th Punjabis, on leave from Jullundur.

Col H R Whitehead, R A M C, on duty from England.

DEPARTURES, March 27.

Col H R Whitehead, R A M C, on duty to Secunderabad.

Lieut G M. Oldham, R E, on duty to Loralai.

Major J M Wade, R E, on duty to Rawalpindi.

Captain R Tytler, Gordon Highlanders, on duty to Peshawar.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

From the Football Grounds.

THE ENGLISH CUP COMPETITION.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

To the South all interest in the fight for the English Cup is practically dead. On Saturday, at Everton and Aston, the last of the nine Southern clubs in the competition received their "knock-out" blow. The fears that both Southampton and Fulham would find their tasks too much for them were only too well justified. As a result, the semi-final round will be competed for by four teams from the north and midlands. That the teams from Southampton and Fulham both failed, cannot have come as a surprise to the greatest optimist, but that they should fail so completely to uphold the honour of the South is, to say the least of it, disheartening. That interest in the Cup struggles is in no way lessening may be judged by the fact that the attendances at the four games totalled something like 150,000. The only excuse that can be made for these two southern clubs is that the luck of the draw did not favour them. Had either tie been played in the South there is just a possibility that one of the beaten teams would have lived to see another round. But on the play, the chances are that the results would have been the same. Both the Saints and the Craven Cottage team were not only beaten, but completely overwhelmed. Fulham, especially, failed to show anything approaching the form that had carried them into the third round of the competition ; while the Saints, though just now and then brightening up, were for the major portion of the ninety minutes completely outplayed. It is hardly necessary to give any details of the play. Suffice to say that but for the magnificent display given by Fryer Fulham might easily have had ten goals scored against them instead of five. Time and again the visiting custodian stopped shots in a wonderful manner, and in spite of the fact that he was beaten five times, he more than upheld his great reputation as a goalkeeper. Southern enthusiasts undoubtedly placed more faith in the Southampton team than they did in the Craven Cottage side. The Saints' magnificent form in the Southern League, in addition to their Cup career, justified this. But it is doubtful if Southampton have been so thoroughly outplayed as they were on Saturday for many a day. They were beaten fore and aft and everywhere else too. Quite a feature of this tie was the form shown by Settle, who scored three of the four goals obtained by Everton.

Newcastle United justified the hope of their supporters by going to Bolton and there defeating the Wanderers by a couple of goals to nil. When the victors met Plymouth, Argyle and Tottenham Hotspur in previous rounds of the competition, several unkind things were said about the ragged form shown by the Tynesiders. But there was no sign of that on Saturday. The United played a great game; indeed, they no doubt realised that it was only by playing right at the top of their form that they would succeed in defeating the formidable Bolton combination, which, with the advantage of playing at home, was regarded as one of the most formidable in the competition. The game was fiercely fought throughout, and although it ended in the Tynesiders' favour, there was, perhaps, little to choose between the sides. It was a bitter disappointment for the home side's supporters to see their champions defeated, for Bolton enthusiasts had fully made up their minds that the Wanderers would improve on last year's performance and win the Cup outright. It is not surprising that one of the four games had to be replayed. Sheffield Wednesday managed to share the honours with the North Enders at Preston, each side scoring once. The Sheffield Wednesday players must consider themselves very unlucky to have failed to reach the final round of the English Cup. In the replayed tie with Preston North End at Owlerton on Thursday they no doubt deserved their success. But on Saturday the North-Enders played the better football, and were unfortunate not to win then, and so obviate the necessity of replaying the game. The luck on that occasion went with the Sheffielders, and it was feared by Preston enthusiasts that their champions would find the Wednesday at Owlerton a little to good for them. The Sheffield team now meet Newcastle United on the ground of the Manchester City Club in the semi-final round. The other tie, of course, is between Aston Villa and Everton at Stoke.

The reputation of 1904-05 as a season of surprises was fully maintained by Saturday's Rugby games, several of the matches, both as to result and margin, providing decided contradictions of collateral form. Of these surprises, the most striking was the game at Richmond between Blackheath and London Scottish. Though the Heathens have failed of late to reach their early excellence, form nevertheless pointed to the defeat of the Scottish. Instead of being defeated, however, the Scottish won with the greatest ease by the big margin of 2 goals and 2 tries to 1 goal, after a match rendered memorable by the superb display of the old style of forward play given by the winning pack. In this last respect the game was eminently instructive, and of almost greater didactic value than the Richmond v. Fettesian-Lorettonian and Kent v. Middlesex games played on the same ground this season. Both these games proved to the hilt the effectiveness of the old thorough game, when played with skill and dash by a determined pack. On Saturday the Scottish forwards, though failing to get the ball nearly all through the first half, and only getting it to wheel and not to heel in the second, completely outplayed the Blackheath eight, and never gave the Blackheath backs any rope or any rest. The latter were completely bustled off their game and Blackheath were a beaten side throughout—a demoralised side during the last half-hour. It may be added that in spite of the absence of those combined movements by the backs, which are supposed in terms of the modern standard, to be essential to the proper playing of the Rugby game, the match was one of the most interesting and also one of the best games seen this season.

The rushes of the Scottish forwards were thrilling to watch, for they were executed not only with great dash, but also with much skill, the control over the ball shown, being far above the average. Indeed, the Scottish forward play was a decided return to the old order, and had precisely that "character," the absence of which has been the chief cause of Scotland's defeat in her two international matches. The best forward on the field was H. G Monteith. The Cantab was never off the ball, and was in the van of every rush, while his work out of touch has not been equalled this season. Cooper proved quite unequal to the task of checking the Scottish rushes —an ominous circumstance so far as England is concerned, if the display of the London Scottish forwards on Saturday can be taken as a sign that the Scottish pack intend to play the Scottish game on March 18. Scoular and Harrison alone, of the Blackheath backs, came out of the game with credit. The forwards were hopelessly beaten.

Another rather surprising result was the very easy victory achieved by Cornwall over Somerset, at Taunton. Hitherto, the home sides in county championship games in the south-western group have almost invariably proved successful. Saturday's match proved a decided exception to the rule. The Cornish forwards played, it is true, with great dash, but the chief cause of Somerset's defeat by 16 points to 3 was of moral origin. Somerset had nothing to strive for, simply because they were out of the running, and a victory could not better their position. Cornwall, on the other hand, were stimulated by the knowledge that a win would give them a further chance of the championship. nother game with Devon will now be necessary to decide the leadership. Other rather unexpected results were the decisive defeat of Leicester by the Albion at Devonport, the margin being 13 points to 0, the very good game which Newport gave Swansea, on the ground of the latter, who could only win by a dropped goal and a penalty goal and the one with which Oxford defeated Moseley, at Moseley. In spite of the recovery of form shown by the Dark Blues during the past three weeks, their victory by 24 points to 9 was by a quite unexpectedly large margin. Indeed their defeat by the Midlanders would, on precedent and recent form have been accepted as a matter of course.

The Dark Blues finished up their home-water practice on Wednesday. Yesterday they commenced a week's work at Henley, boating from the Leander B.C. headquarters, and they are fully ripe for the change. A. H. Hales, the Blue, has definitely been included at No. 3 thwart again, hence the crew will make their debut at Putney on the 16th inst., seated thus : (Bow) R. W. Somers-Smith (Merton), H. M. Farrer (Balliol), A. H. Hales (Corpus) A. K. Balfour (University), L. E. Jones (Balliol), E. P. Evans (University), A. K. Graham (Balliol), H.C. Bucknall (Merton) (stroke) ; L. P. Stedall (Merton) (cox). Five Old Blues are rowing this year, one senior (Farrer), and two freshmen (Jones and Bucknall). In physique they suffer considerably from the loss of Unnderhill and Gatehouse. Instead of averaging 12st. 5lb. per man, they are now under 12st. As the new Sims racing craft (to be launched at Henley) has been built to the first-named weights, some little difficulty may arise. The new oars are by Ayling and Sons, the measurements of which are 12.3 and 3.8 1/2, with 5-3/4 blades. Despite recent changes the crew is more stylish and more uniformly powerful than those of those of last three years. Mr. Philips has brought them on very appreciably during the week. They ought to improve out of all knowledge in this and other respects directly they get on livelier waters.

Bucknall is proving himself a very capable stroke. He is now steadier, gets his leg work on better, and gives the heavy weights behind him plenty of time to finish their stroke. No. 7 still couples up the work finely, but he often bends his arms, too soon, and is consequently inclined to be short. No. 5 still lacks combination of leg-swing and body-work. He works hard enough, but swings too far back and is slow with his wrists at the finish. Nos. 5 and 4 are now putting in some excellent work. Jones is still heavy with his hands, however, and Balfour lets his side run away from him. No. 3 is shaping well considering his late inclusion, and No. 2 is improving daily. Bow is rowing in fairly good style, but his leg-work is still shaky. Individually there is a good recovery, fair catch, and excellent watermanship; but collectively, there are still defects in rhthym, leg-"drive," and finish. Most of the men are slow with their hands at the finish, and feather under water. On the whole, however, they leave the Isis full of possibilities. Mr. Fletcher should work wonders with them during the next three weeks.

Misfortune continues to dog the progress of the Light Blues. D.P. Wormald (Eton and Third Trinity) had the bad luck to severely strain his back on Saturday, hence he retires from the boat. He was rowing so finely that even the inclusion of S. M. Bruce, the Blue, at No. 2 hardly compensates for his loss. Happily, the change makes very little difference in the matter of avoirdupois, both men scaling over 12st. The crew returned to Ely yesterday, where they will finish their home-water practice during the week. On Monday next they got to Kingston, where they last practised over twenty years ago. The latest order is ; (Bow) H. Sanger (Lady Margaret), S. M. Bruce (Trinity Hall), B.C. Johnstone (Third Trinity) W. B. Savory (First Trinity), E. P. Wedd (Caius), S. R. Winthrop-Smith (Third Trinity), R. V. Powell (Third Trinity), C. H. S Taylor (Caius) (Stroke), R. Allsard (Third Trinity) (cox). Four Old Blues are rowing and four Seniors (Wedd, Savory, Winthrop-Smith and Taylor. No freshman is included this year. Their new Sims boat will be tried at Kingston. It is practically the same dimensions as that of Oxford although of slightly more carrying power. But it is possible that the 1902-03-04 craft, which carried Cambridge to victory on all three occasions, will be utilised again. In the important details of physique and weight the Light Blues have now the advantage. In one point, however, they are behind Oxford—a one point, by the way, to be wondered at. Not for many years have disasters come so closely during home-water practice. They showed signs of better cohesion on Saturday, but both the time and the blade-work was poor.

Stroke has improved, but not much. He keeps a good length, but rushes forward, is wholly unsteady in his sliding, and hardly gives the heavy-weights behind him time to finish their stroke. No. 7 now couples up the work better, but he is still variable, while No. 6—about the hardest worker in the boat —continues to "cut the finish." The same applies to Nos. 5 and 4. As a matter of fact, the main fault of the crew so far is a tendency to run one stroke into another. No. 3 still misses the beginning, is often late, and fails to do his work in one piece. Bow makes a neat, if, at present, a somewhat ineffective showing. "As a crew," the same fault in leg-work is still in evidence, i.e., lateness. The drive is uniform enough at this stage, but it consists "pro tem' of a hard thrust at the middle of the stroke. There is no power at the beginning, and the finish is weak. They also will benefit from the change to Upper Thames waters. For they are a level lot, with only two men under 12st—the right ones—and, to a man, highly experienced.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the statements in the letter of "A Reformer" in your issue of to-day's date, are either incorrect or likely to give a wrong impression of the arrangements at St. George's Hospital, please permit me a few lines in reply. First,—Regarding persons who are brought to Hospital for admission. All persons who come to the Hospital for admission at any time of the day and night, are seen as soon as possible by the Assistant Surgeon on duty, and if they are seriously ill, medical aid is afforded them at once in the Receiving Room and then the necessary arrangements are made for their admission. It will be obvious to all thinking persons that it is impossible to admit persons coming to the Hospital direct into bed, without some delay necessitated by the examination of the patient, (who might be suffering from some infectious disease), and the time required to make the necessary arrangements for his admission. This delay, however, is as small as possible, and in the meanwhile the patient has any medical attendance that may be necessary. Second,—Regarding the visits of relatives to a patient who is seriously ill. Your correspondent's statement on this point is totally incorrect. Not only are persons whose relatives are dangerously ill allowed to visit them at any hour of the day or night, but the Hospital authorities take considerable pain to secure their attendance and presence by the patient, during the whole of the critical period. The addresses of patient's relatives or friends are registered, and messages sent either by hand, or by telegraph or telephone to them in cases of necessity. It would be better if persons having any cause or complain regarding Hospital arrangements were to communicate with the Hospital authorities giving full particulars, before writing to the public Press over a "nom-de-plume", letters containing misstatements regarding the Hospital arrangements, which are likely to convey an unfavourable impression to the readers.—Yours, &c,

THE RESIDENT SURGEON.

St. George's Hospital, March 27.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

In the finals of the open Doubles played last evening, before a fairly large gathering of spectators Mr. J. S. Milne and Lieut. Randall beat Messrs Reid and Baraclough fairly easily, 6-4, 6-4.

The Bombay Philharmonic Society yesterday evening gave a successful repetition of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" which the Society previously performed a few weeks ago. There was a fairly large audience and appreciation of principals and chorus was freely testified.

A MOTOR FOR THE MOFUSSIL.

At the garage of the Western India Motor Company next to the P. and O. Offices, Rampart Row, is to be seen an ideal motor-car for mofussil use. It is fitted with the "Glyda Resilient hub"—an invention which is regarded as the solution of the spring-wheel problem. Springs arranged round the hub render the wheel, with solid tyres, as resilient as a wheel with the pneumatic tyre, and the advantage is the removal of the inconvenience of a puncture, when miles away from a town or any point at which assistance might be obtained. A car fitted with these wheels runs just as smoothly as one with pneumatic tyres. The wheel is described in a recent number of the "Automotor Journal" which explains that the idea is merely to interpose a set of helical springs between the hub proper and the wheel proper, so that road shocks may be damped between the rim and the axle. The constructional difficulties of an application of such a principle are not great, and the description of the simple parts in this wheel will show : —The wheel proper consists of a tyre, mounted in its rim on the felloe, which is supported by the spokes, registering into the steel housing. The housing is machined both inside and outside. The inside face supports the weight of the car, while the two flat sides take all lateral strains. One face of the housing is provided with inwardly projecting arms or lugs, which are solid with it, and are used for transmitting the drive as already mentioned. Inside the housing is an inner member consisting of several parts, including the hub, which after being securely fastened together form a complete unit. The hub, is hollow, and fits on the axle in the usual way. It is provided with two flanges, one fixed, the other loose. Besides these two flanges are two larger flanges, which slip over the hub, and lie inside the flanges, the former is specially fitted for transmitting the drive, while the other is arranged for carrying the springs; but both perform the supplementary duties of preventing any sideway movement between the wheel and the hub. Usually, twelve helical springs are employed in each wheel, and these are arranged radially around the sleeve. The springs are given a certain amount of initial compression, which is preferably sufficient to ensure all the springs keeping in contact at all times with both members of the wheel. Each spring is mounted on a spindle or bolt, which is provided with a large head on its outer end, and is either threaded to take a nut or drilled to receive a cottarpin at its inner end. The inner ends of these spindles pass through holes drilled for the purpose in the sleeve, and project a little on the inside. Whether the spindles are threaded, or drilled and fitted with cottar-pins. In either case, however, the object is the same, namely, to retain the springs in a sufficiently compressed condition for them to be easily put in place within the housing. The heads of the spindles are slightly curved, so that when the springs are in place they make an even contact with the inner face of the housing. Whether these wheels are used on cars having stationary or live axles, the power is transmitted to the hub proper, so that a certain amount of cushioning action is obtained when letting in the clutch. It is claimed that the springs are of sufficient strength to give enough friction between the heads of their spindles, and the housing, to take the drive normally, and that the jaw-coupling only comes into play when the torque is excessive. A set of these wheels has been fitted to one of the grey cars brought out by Mr. Rodewald of the Orleans Motor Company of London and, as stated, may be seen on the premises of the Western India Motor Company.

NOTES FROM SURAT.

MR. R. A. L. MOORE, I.C.S, has been appointed Collector and District Magistrate, Surat, in the place of Mr. W. T. Morison, I. C. S., who goes as Commissioner in Sind. Mr. Moore came here from Broach, where, under Crawford, he held domestic correspondent, and was received at the station by the local officials and several prominent native gentlemen. Mr. Morison handed over charge of his office to Mr. Moore on Saturday before office hours.

Mr. Morison, who succeeded Mr. J. Sladen, has done excellent work in Surat. A man of capacity and unflagging industry, there was no department of work, where he did not leave the impress of his strong personality. The ryots of this district will long remember his name as that of a kindly and sympathetic Collector. The large measure of relief which Mr. Morison was able to give them in the shape of remissions in every part of the district may alone be taken as an achievement of no mean value and significance. The part he took in the Municipality, and civic affairs generally, must claim our best approbation. Mr. Morison's exertions in collecting a fund of over fifty thousand rupees to help the people left destitute and homeless by the great fire which destroyed the Mewapura-Golwad last year, and rebuild the same on improved and sanitary basis were very largely appreciated by all classes of the people. Mr. Morison left Surat for Bombay on Sunday midst general regret and the good wishes of the people.

A reply has been received to the representation made by the people of Surat to H. E. the Governor, with reference to Captain H. Bennett's transfer to Ratnagiri that the orders were final, and that his transfer was unavoidable. Dr. Bennett had endeared himself greatly to all by his genial and kindly nature and was very popular.

Assistant-Surgeon B. H. Nanawaty, F.R.C.S., of Ahmedabad, is appointed Acting Civil Surgeon in place of Captain Bennett. Dr. Bennett handed over charge of his office to Dr. Nanawaty on Saturday, and will proceed to Ratnagiri in two or three days.

The Freemasons' Lodge Hamilton of which Captain Bennett was a member gave a large dinner in his honour on Saturday, when nearly all the European officers and ladies in the station were invited. There were in all forty covers laid and the dinner was one of the largest ever given here.

Assistant Surgeon D. E. Kothawala, Surgeon in charge of the F. S. Parekh Dispensary, has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Dhulia, in the absence on leave of Lieut.-Col. K. A. Dalal, I. M. S. Assistant Surgeon A. M. Dastwala succeeds Dr Kothawala here. The latter left for Dhulia on Sunday morning.

Mr. Hardevram Nanabhai Haridas, Barrister-at-Law, son of the late Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas died on Tuesday last, after a long illness at the early age of 43. The deceased was for some time an elected Councillor in the local Municipality.

Seth Abdul Tyab Ismail Maskati, a rich Borah merchant of this place, has made an offer to the local Municipality to present a steam fire engine costing about Rs. 7,000 to the City, the same to be maintained at the expense of the Municipality for the benefit of the City. The gift will supply a long felt want, and Dr. D. J. Edul Behram, a prominent elected Councillor, deserves the best thanks of the people for having induced the gentleman to make such a useful gift.

ALLEGED WAGERING CONTRACTS IN LINSEED.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding at the High Court, Yesterday, heard a suit instituted by Motilal Partabchand against Govindram Jaichand to recover a sum of Rs. 5 092 as damages for breach of contract. The Hon. Mr. Raikes and Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that in 1901, the defendant entered into contracts with him for the purchase and sale of large quantities of linseed. The defendant failed to execute his contracts for the delivery of 3,250 cwts of linseed, which became deliverable in September 1901; and by reason of the defendant's breach of contract the plaintiff had sustained damages to the extent of Rs. 5 092.

The defendant, in his written statement, denied having entered into the contracts as alleged by the plaintiff, and said that the alleged contracts, if at all made, were not real, but were made in respect of agreements of wager on the price of linseed, and that it was not the intention of either the plaintiff or the defendant that any linseed should be delivered under the agreement, but that it was their common intention that differences between the contract price and the price fixed by the "punch" on the due date should be paid and received. Without prejudice to this defence, the defendant stated that no demand for delivery of the linseed had been made by the plaintiff on the due date, nor the price for the same tendered and consequently he was not bound to deliver any linseed, and was not liable for any damages for non-delivery to the plaintiff.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Anjuman-i-Islam Schools, took place in the Anjuman Hall, last evening under the presidency of His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, G.C.I.E. The hall was filled by Mahomedan gentlemen of various denominations with a sprinkling of Europeans. At the entrance, which was gaily decorated, the Aga Khan was welcomed with fitting honours by the president of the Anjuman, the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyebjee, and the members of the managing committee. On the motion of Mr. Justice B. Tyebjee, the report of the managing committee was taken as read, the following being extracts from it :—

THE REPORT.

"During the period under report the total number on the rolls of the whole school rose from 530 to 591, the Secondary School showing a slight decrease and the Primary Schools a slight increase. The reason for this difference between the Primary and Secondary branches is apparently the fact that, while the Secondary branch now commands a good number of feeders, consisting chiefly of charitable Mahomedan Institutions and Municipal Urdu schools, the Primary branch has to share its pupils with a number of schools and Maktabs opened in several localities by the Municipality and private agencies. No doubt, if the Anjuman School had not been so successful, many of these other institutions would never have been established. But during the last 24 years during which the Anjuman Schools have been in existence, the needs of Mahomedan education have greatly increased. The main object of this institution being to make education as popular with all classes as possible, the scale of fees are kept very low—a large proportion of students to the extent of 40 per cent, being admitted free of all fees on the production of a satisfactory certificate of poverty, and deserving boys are further provided with reading books, and fees for admission to the University examinations, two Adamji Peerbhoy Scholarships each of Rs 5 per mensem, and three Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed Scholarships of Rs. 4 each per mensem, tenable for one year and awarded to deserving poor boys attending the class between the 3rd and 7th standards. To these may be added five Professor Mirza Hairat and two Haji Haroon Siddik Scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 each per mensem available for the maintenance of deserving students attending several colleges. We have also much pleasure in mentioning the grant of Rs. 250 per annum by Mr. Haji Saboo Siddik for giving prizes, and the grant of Rs. 200 per annum allotted by Mr. N. Mandlik, executor of the late Professor Rehetsik for giving monetary prizes to deserving pupils of the Primary Schools. It is much to be regretted that the four Dada Mukba Scholarships were, during the period under report, withdrawn by the donor. They served a useful purpose in enabling many deserving boys to continue their studies. We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following generous donations from H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Rampore Rs. 5,000, from Mr. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi Aminattojjar Rs. 2,000, from the Mahomedan Educational Conference Rs. 1,500, from Mr. Mahomed Sharfuddin Khalili Rs. 3,000 from Messrs. Ismailmulla Dossajee and Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy Rs. 10 each, from Mr. Dosslabhoy Jairaj Rs. 15 and from Dr. Faiz Mahommedkhan of the Punjab Rs. 5. Part of Mr. Mahomed Sharfuddin Khalili's handsome contribution is to be devoted to the construction of a fountain in the garden. Here we take the opportunity of offering to His Highness the Aga Khan our heartiest thanks for his splendid generosity in increasing his yearly grant of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,500 per annum. The Karimbhai Anjuman-I-Islam Library and Reading Room established in this hall five years ago by Mr. Haji Abdul Karim, are very useful appendages to the Secondary School and are largely used by the students as well as by the public.

"As regards Physical Education our school has at present Drill exercises, Cricket and joint athletic games. We have a fairly well equipped gymnasium, founded three years ago by the generosity of Mr. Mahomed Hassan Mukba and Mr. Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed. At the University 10 of our boys were sent up for the Matriculation examination last year, but only 4 passed, the total number that passed the Matriculation examination from all the various schools being 34 per cent of those that went up. We are glad to be able to say that all the four successful students have joined Arts Colleges, for it is a regrettable fact that very few Mussulman boys are willing to prosecute their studies even up to the Matriculation class, the whole number that has matriculated from the Anjuman during the last 11 years not exceeding 40, while 7 have passed the School Final. The great difficulty in the way of higher education is that the parents of the boys do not, value it sufficiently, and look upon domestic occupation or salaried service on the first occasion when they are able to earn anything. Could we have a large number of scholarships at our disposal, we should be able to show far better numbers at the University Examinations. It may be observed here that the Government standards of teaching are followed in the main, except where the special circumstances and needs of our boys required a modification of those methods. Care is always taken to make the instruction given at every stage of their school career of as practical a character as possible. With this end in view although Urdoo is the recognized medium of instruction, the importance of Gujarati for the purposes of local business is not lost sight of. As a distinctive feature of the period under report, it may be noticed that the scheme, which for sometime past had been under contemplation of introducing religious instruction, was given effect to in October last. For the Secondary school the scheme at present provides instruction mainly for boys of the Sunni sects and consists of two branches—class instruction for two half hours in the week and a general lecture to be given on Friday on the general principles and history of Islam, which is open to all sects. The expenditure on this account is generously provided by Mr. Manomal Hassan Mukba. As regards the Primary schools, the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam Urdoo series of Lahore does very well, embodying as it does in a non-sectarian spirit the general principles of Islam, its early history and instructive moral lessons.

Recitation in Urdu, Gujarati, and English were given by some of the students, after which the chairman distributed the prizes to the successful students.

A gold medal had been sent to the Anjuman by Mr. Haji Sulleman Haji Shah Mahomed, a Memon gentleman, for presentation to Miss Gulbanu Ismail Jan Mahomed, the first Mahomedan lady to pass the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. At the request of Mr. Justice Tyebji, the Chairman handed the medal to Dr. Rajabali Visram Patel, a relation of the lady, and requested him to give it to her at her place.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

His Highness the Aga Khan in addressing the meeting, said : Before offering a few general remarks, allow me to thank you for the honour you did me by inviting me to distribute prizes to-day. It is always a pleasure to me to be able to assist at functions of this kind and to help forward the cause of education among Moslems. I am glad to say that the report on the state and progress of the schools of the Anjuman-i-Islam during the past twelve months, which has been published, shows that the advantages and benefits of education are beginning to be recognised and appreciated even among a community which is not unjustly considered backward. It is, I am glad to say, an encouraging report, and shows steady, though I fear, slow progress. It is very satisfactory to learn from the report that year by year, the schools of the Anjuman are being more and more patronised and that the numbers on the rolls for the past year are higher than those for the previous year. The report sounds a note of complaint on the lack of the co-operation on the part of the parents and the guardians and of want of home training. But this is not peculiar to Moslems only. It is seen all Indian communities generally, and in my humble opinion, a part of the greater carelessness and the absence of sound home influences and in the majority of the peoples of this Empire and the absence of early moulding of character by such some influences. I note with great pleasure that the managers of the Anjuman schools do not neglect the advantages of physical education. I feel convinced that for the highest development of our people, it is as necessary to develop the physique of our youth as it is to give them severe intellectual exercises during the years of impressionable early manhood. The results at the public examinations are highly satisfactory for the Anjuman schools, and the teachers and managers are to be congratulated thereon. The teaching staff appeared to have a difficult task set before them, having regard to the variety of the Vernaculars through the medium of which all the teaching has to be done in all the high and middle schools. To have overcome this tremendous difficulty reflects great credit on the teaching staff, and the managers and others fully deserve the compliments paid to them by the Government Inspectors in their notes with which the reports end. Now, I think, it is not at this time of day necessary to enlarge on the importance and advantages of education. It ought to be still less necessary to do so before a Mahomedan audience. As you are aware from the third to the 9th century of the Christian era, Europe was plunged into darkness and the brilliant light of Greek and Roman civilization had been almost totally extinguished. These were the dark ages of Europe. During this period, culture and learning, love of art and refinement had ceased to exist, and some of the precious literary and artistic treasures of antiquity perished for ever. During these awful and terrible centuries of darkness it was the good fortune and the glory of the early Caliphs to rescue Europe. The Omaside Caliphs of Damascus, and after them, Abbassides of Bagdad and the Omaddes of Andalusia, at enormous trouble and expense got the Greek authors to be carefully translated into

Arabic, and revived and encouraged the study of letters and sciences; and it is not too bold to assert that the present advanced state of civilisation in Europe is due to the initiative of the early Moslems. Then occurred the greatest tragedy of all human history, for it was not only the death of one people or nation, or the break up of one State or Empire, but the downfall of the foundations of Moslem society and civilisation throughout the world. It is impossible in the course of an address or an article to go into all the causes of the great downfall, and though personally after years of careful study I am convinced as to what were the various causes, yet on this occasion I will only say that certainly one of the most potent was the discarding of the inductive sciences. Only now, I think, we are just at the commencement of our renaissances, for the Moslems are to-day passing through their dark ages, and now is the epoch when we must be most careful how we train our youth, and on what principles and ideas we bring up the parents of the future If we wish to keep pace with Europeans, I will say, if we wish to be civilised and organised and worthy of our age, we must pursue learning, and we must know the exact sciences, and must not only not lose touch with the brilliant Oriental literature of the past, but be directly acquainted with the best thoughts of modern European and American authors. To do so effectually, we must raise vast sums which I am sure, if we had the will, we could find, and educate therewith Moslem boys and girls so far as possible in our own institutions, such as this Anjuman's Schools, all over the country. We must in Bombay at least try and make this high school attached to an Anjuman College. This could easily be done if all realise its importance. It would only mean a local centre. It would be worse than useless if Government officials listened to our so-called prayers and petitions and gave Moslems a privileged position in competing for Government service. We want schools such as this; we want colleges such as Aligarh, and we want, to crown it all, a central organisation, call it University if you like, for the encouragement of higher and post-graduate studies. One of our greatest needs is that we shall form a central Association in this Presidency, whose business and duty will be to collect funds and apply them towards sending to Europe promising youths to be trained in difficult branches of learning and the various professions as will help to enrich not only the community but the country, something on the lines of the fund which the late Mr. Tata, I believe, set apart for similar purpose. The students would repay to the Association all that they spent on their education with interest, and then a permanently increasing central fund would be formed. It is thus and thus only that our community can be regenerated and enabled to take its proper place, as healthy, civilised, and useful members of the great British Empire. (Applause).

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji, in moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman, referred to the great interest taken by his Highness in the welfare of the Mahomedan Community at large. He alluded to the annual donation of Rs. 5,000 made by his Highness to the funds of the Anjuman's Schools, and said that this munificent gift had enabled the Anjuman to engage the services of an English Principal, who had won high academic honours in England. (Applause).

The vote was carried with acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR FUND ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual General Meeting of this Association was held yesterday evening in the office premises of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Fort, Mr. H. E. E. Procter presiding. The Committee's report and audited balance sheet for the last year were submitted to the meeting. The report amongst other things stated :—"The Committee are glad to mention that the receipts in 1904 from offertories, subscriptions and donations were Rs. 5,092, being Rs. 2,101 more than in 1903. The number of cases relieved in 1904 was 1,896 being an average of 158 per month or 39 per week. The form of relief was pecuniary, free meals, school fees, etc. At Christmas time the sum of Rs. 387 was spent in gifts, money, food and clothing. In 1904 a special fund was opened, for establishing a school for the children of poor Europeans and Eurasians in Bombay, Rs. 1,251 was subscribed and a school was started in Grant Road. On the 11th May 1904, the Committee addressed a letter to the Government asking (1) that the grant of Rs. 2,500 a year, formerly granted to the Female Workshop which was closed in December 1902, should be revived. In order that a workshop might be opened under the control of this Association, but to be manged by a Ladies' Sub-Committee who would be responsible to the Committee of [illegible] Calcutta and Madras, Government should make an annual grant to this Association equal to the amount subscribed by the public. (3) That Government would consider the advisability of amalgamating the Pensioners' and Widows' Home with a Home for aged and infirm European and Eurasian women which this Association desires to start. The latter two points are still under the consideration of Government, but the first request has already met with a favourable response. On October 8th a Female work room was reopened under the supervision and control of a special sub-committee of ladies. The Government promised an annual grant of Rs. 2,500. Premises were taken at Grant Road and employment was offered to poor European and Eurasian women at six annas a day. Large orders for work have been received including orders "inter alia" from the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, the P. & O. Steam Navigation Co., and the British India Steam Navigation Co., and after the initial expenses connected with starting the enterprise have been surmounted, the Committee have every hope that it will meet with the success it deserves. The Committee submit the claims of the "Poor Fund" to the consideration of the public of Bombay for the following reasons :— (1) The object of the Association is to relieve cases, which are really in need of, and deserve relief. (2) The indirect effect of its work is to check imposition and fraud. (3) Its aim is to assist, but not to pauperize.

The Committee cordially invite any friends of the Association who may be so inclined to be present at the administration of relief at the office in Dhanji Street, Grant Road, on any Thursday between 5 and 6-30 p. m.

The report and the audited balance-sheet were adopted and it was decided to invite the following gentlemen to form the new Committee :—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, Chairman, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Hon. Treasurer; Rev. R. S. Heywood, Hon. Secretary; and Messrs. R. Patterson Brown, G. B. Coleman, N. S. Glazebrook, A. R. King, A. K. Leslie, G. Millie, W. S. Millard, R. G. Monteath, A. Muirhead, Col. H. D. Olivier, H. F. Proctor, H. L. Richardson, A. Thomas, H. C. Wright, H. F. Wagstaff and W. L. Weldon, to be members.

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., were re-elected auditors, and votes of thanks to the officials and the Committee were passed. Thanks to the chairman closed the meeting.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE BOMBAY FLOUR MILL Co., Ld.

The twenty-second ordinary General meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office in Marine Street, Fort, Mr. Sassoon J. David presiding The following report of the directors for the year ending the 31st Dec mber last was adopted :—

The directors in laying before you the audited accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1904 regret that the same show a loss of Rs. 10,434—15—11 after having deducted the balance of Rs. 1,09,91—10—4 profit carried forward from 1903. This loss of Rs. 10,434-15-11 the directors propose to carry over to next year. The unsatisfactory result is due to increased competition in Bombay and from mills in Northern India which has brought down flour prices to the lowest level seen for many years. At the same time owing to crop failures in America a brisk demand sprang up for Indian wheats from Europe in the second half of the year under report and has been maintained ever since. The outlook for the coming year is so far unfortunately not brighter as the severe and unexpected frosts in Northern India in January and February have done great damage to what under normal conditions would have been bumper crops and the unkindly rains which according to latest advices seem to continue are far from improving matters. Meanwhile, as advised in last year's report, new machinery has been ordered out and is working satisfactorily. The Company's mill tank at Mazagaon having for several years past failed to supply enough water during the dry season the directors resolved in order to secure a sufficient supply of water all the year round to deepen the tank by ten feet at an estimated cost of about Rs. 40,000 and the work is now proceeding under supervision of a Bombay architect. The Company's property buildings above plinth, machinery and stocks, is insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 13,10,300 for A and B Mills and Rs. 6,78,900 for C Mill.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit who retired from the Board by rotation was re-elected and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson were re-appointed auditors.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the business before the meeting.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, in No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Mr. S. E. Shellim presiding, when a resolution, amending the articles of Association, passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company, held on the 6th instant was confirmed.

'PRESIDENCY CRICKET'

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I enclose herewith a translation of a leading article on 'The Parsee Presidency Cricket Matches' in Guzerathi in the issue of the local "Jam-e-Jamshed" of the 25th March, 1905. I wish the writer of the article had published an English version of the same in his 'Plain Speaking' columns. As the same has not been done, we may safely take it that the article is not intended for such as do not understand Guzerathi. I leave it to you and your readers to judge of the good (?) taste and the deep sarcasm, the unwarranted and most uncharitable conclusions drawn by the writer of the article. The comparison of the Hindu cricketers to a team of school boys and the Isle of Wight rowing team and the threat held out to the Presidency European cricketers at the close of the article betrays what I need not say I suppose. I need scarcely say that this storm in the tea pot is due entirely to the acknowledgement of the claims of the Hindu cricketers, a state of things for which the Parsee cricketers must thank themselves. The writer of the article is nothing if not inconsistent; for, if I remember aright, the claims of the Hindu cricketers were acknowledged by this very paper in a leading note a few days ago. I do not understand what makes the writer change his views now. Smarting under the bare justice done to the Hindu cricketers, the Parsees have been, it seems, now doing everything in their power to ridicule the Hindu cricketers in the eyes of the Presidency Europeans. How far they will succeed remains to be seen. I can not miss this opportunity of thanking you and those Englishmen who have by their disinterested efforts brought about the long cherished ambition of the Hindu cricketers to a successful termination, hoping that the Hindu cricketers will render themselves fully worthy of the just honor done to them.—Yours, &c.,

G. D. DATAR.

'THE ANNUAL PARSI-PRESIDENCY MATCHES.

'AN EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION BY THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.'

The news of the extraordinary resolution by the Cricket Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana 'that the Parsi Presidency Cricket Match usually played in August will not be played this year and that instead a Hindu Presidency Match will be played in January or February' published by us for the first time in these columns about 15 days ago, was quite unexpected and was not believed even by some of the players of the Bombay Gymkhana. The official communication under the signature of the Cricket Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana, dated the 10th March 1905, proves beyond doubt that the news published by us was correct. We had kept silent over the matter so long in order to watch what steps the Parsee Selection Committee and other well-known players of the important Parsee Clubs in Bombay were inclined to take. But we now hold it not to be safe to allow the subject to remain in the dark any more and find it advisable to give expression to the views of the Parsee players and the Parsee community in the matter.

The Bombay Gymkhana, for the matter of that the Selection Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana and those who have an important voice in the matter are quite within their rights to take any steps in the matter with regard to themselves, but a particular portion in the Cricket Secretary's letter which we cannot at all approve is [illegible] which the Cricket Secretary says: "The following resolutions have been passed by the Bombay Gymkhana Committee in consultation with the various other European Gymkhanas in the Presidency and will take effect from the next cricket season, &c.'

We need hardly say that the one important match that was played every year during the last 10 years is the Parsi-Presidency match. Before this fixture came into being there was hardly a Presidency combination worth the name, and that could be counted; and notwithstanding this the Bombay Gymkhana has thought fit in consultation with other European Gymkhanas in the Presidency and without consulting the Parsees, their only real rivals so far, as it ought to have done as would have been gentlemanly, to abandon the usual match. How opposed to sportsmanlike spirit this step on the part of the Gymkhana is could easily be explained by [illegible] bridge Universities compete in a well-known boat-race. Both the sides claim to be the champions. Both have won and lost so far an equal number of games. Now suppose, for instance that the Oxford team were all of a sudden resolved without consulting Cambridge not to compete with Cambridge in December as usual, but in March along with some other race they intend having with the Isle of Wight Boating Club, what would the Cambridge men have to say to such a proposal?

We will leave out of consideration what steps the leaders of the Parsee community might take in vindication of their prestige and what they think of the proposed change. But we are at the same time tempted to guess at the circumstances that led the Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana in consultation with the other European Clubs in the Presidency to adopt the resolution referred to above. The Parsis have been priding themselves upon being for a very long time the only strong cricket combination that the Presidency European cricketers deserved to play with, and in order to strike at this long cherished idea, the idea of a Hindu Presidency Match appears to have been introduced by the Bombay Gymkhana. When the question is argued with a few European players, it is pointed out that since the Hindus have established their right to meet a Presidency eleven, it is but fair that the Presidency should play with them and that a sportsmanlike spirit should be shown &c. If it is so, we ask why to show the same sportsmanlike spirit, the Presidency do not play with an eleven of school boys representative of the various schools in Bombay, who have fully justified their cricket abilities. We need hardly point out at this stage that it does not necessarily follow that because you are excellent cricketers you deserve to play with the Presidency Europeans. The laws of society, the social status and the similarity of daily life and the conversational abilities of a community have to be taken into account. In arranging a match with an eleven other than the Parsis, who have so long had the distinguished honor of playing with the Presidency in the usual cricket season, and when the event has been looked forward to with great expectation, the important interest in the match has been made to disappear. We cannot understand what interest is likely to remain in the match, as it would be just like an ordinary club match. We think that the European cricketers have not taken into account the result of such a procedure. The Presidency have so long equalled the Parsis in that they have won and lost an equal number of matches. By playing with the Hindus or some other school eleven, do the Europeans mean to keep their reputation by not consulting further disasters at the hands of the Parsees? They might perhaps win against an eleven with no cricket record to speak of so far, but would that, we ask, add to the reputation of the European cricketers? If it does, by how much? And suppose they lose what would be the position of the Presidency eleven, pray? Have they thought of this?

But here we would question the rule of procedure adopted by the Gymkhana? Why, we ask, should the Bombay Gymkhana be allowed to decide the question with what eleven and in what month to play? Why should the Parsee eleven not have the right to change the time and the place of this match? If the Parsis do at all want to play with the Presidency, why should they permit the Bombay Gymkhana to take upon itself the right of enacting the procedure? Is there any justification for it? Why do not Mr. Framji Patel and others with Dr. Pavri select a strong Parsi eleven and in the name of the latter, challenge an all India European Cricket Team to come down to Bombay and play with it so that the Bombay Gymkhana may throughout the year find time to play with a Hindu eleven or some other eleven composed of school boys, to their hearts content? Further we should like to suggest that a strong Parsi eleven, by thus challenging an all India European team should increase the importance of these historical annual fixtures and thus show the cold shoulder to the Bombay Gymkhana. If the Bombay Gymkhana has thought fit without consulting the Parsees to make changes in these annual fixtures, played during the last 10 years, the Parsees should also by adopting the suggestion made above address the Bombay Gymkhana thus: 'We do not any more think it worth our while to play with you as we wish henceforward to play with an All India team which will be far stronger than the Presidency eleven. We also beg to tell you that we thank you very much for having so far condescended to play with us, but in future if we find that the Presidency can bring forward a really strong team to play with us, we might perhaps think of playing a match or two with you.—'Jam-e-Jamshed;" 25-3-1905.

We understand that the Army Council have decided, as an alternative to the abandoned "Army Journal," to send such papers as cannot be printed at the public expense to the "Journal" of the Royal United Service Institution, for publication in that periodical. This does not refer to news matter, which will be circulated as usual.

THE BOMBAY POLICE FORCE.

INSPECTION BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

The officers and men of the Bombay Police Force numbering over a thousand paraded on the maidan opposite the Esplanade Police Court at 8 o'clock yesterday morning for inspection by his Excellency the Governor. At present the total strength of the Force is 85 European officers and 2,293 native policemen. Of these only a little less than half the number were present on the parade. This was due to the absence of those who had to be on their post at 8 o'clock for day duty and who were consequently not expected to be present at the parade. It was only those, who were on duty during the previous night and who had just been relieved, that attended the review. About an hour before the time fixed for inspection, the officers and men fell in on the maidan opposite the Esplanade Police Court, and were formed up, facing north at open order at four paces interval between ranks, in the following order from right to left: Mounted Police, 66 officers and men, under Inspector De Burgh; Armed Police (Reserve), 109 men under Superintendent McDermott; A. Division, 200 Officers and men under Superintendent Grennan; B. Division, 150 officers and men under Superintendent Sanderson; C. Division, 108 officers and men under Superintendent Stanford; D. Division, 124 officers and men, under Superintendent Barnett; E. Division, 138 officers and men under Superintendent Nolan; H. and I. (Harbour and Docks), 103 officers and men under Superintendent Wilkins. Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department and Superintendent Williamson of F. (Parel) Division were also present. There were in all fifty-five European Police Officers on parade. At 8 o'clock H. E. Lord Lamington, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary, and Captain J. G. Greig, A.-D.-C., arrived on the spot and was met by Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. P. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner and Mr. K. A. Reinold, Assistant Commissioner. The officers and men received his Excellency with a general salute. Lord Lamington then went round and inspected the Force, first reviewing the front rank and then the rear. While passing down the rank-and-file of B. Division, his Excellency enquired of Khan Bahadur Subedar Ibrahim, the senior native officer present, as to how many years' service he had put in. The Governor was informed that he had already served in the Force for a period extending over forty-one years. Mr. Gell added that the Subedar had proved to be a very valuable policeman and had rendered meritorious services, for which Government had recently been pleased to reward him with the title of Khan Bahadur. Proceeding further down the rank his Excellency put various questions as to how and where the men were recruited. His Excellency seemed to be particularly interested in several smart and intelligent looking men in the ranks to whom he put several questions. At the conclusion of the inspection of the rank-and-file, the following Superintendents were presented to his Excellency: Superintendent McDermott, Superintendent Grennan, Superintendent Nolan, Superintendent Sanderson, Superintendent Stanford, Superintendent Barnett, Superintendent Williamson, Superintendent Sloane and Superintendent Wilkins. All the European Officers were then ordered to fall in and march to the spot where the Governor had taken up his position near a tree. After they had formed up, his Excellency addressed to them a few appropriate words. He said since his arrival in Bombay he had always been struck, so far as appearances went, by the extreme smartness of the police and also as far as he could judge, the extreme celerity and quickness with which they performed their duties, so far as they had come under his observation. Therefore he was anxious to see them in a body, and what were merely his own impressions had been borne out by what he saw that morning and what he had read of the severe and arduous work that was imposed upon the Force, and it was extremely creditable to the Force that they performed [illegible] efficiency. Only lately they had an instance of this in connection with the peaceable manner in which the Moharrum festival passed off. He thought it reflected greatest credit on all from the Commissioner downwards that there was no collision between the rival factions which at one time had become so deeply embroiled with one another. He was very pleased with the officers and men, particularly those who had been on duty all night, to have this opportunity of seeing them on parade. He hoped that the new arrangements that were going to be made generally throughout the Presidency on the recommendations of the Police Commission would tend to still further the efficiency, and he trusted no one's prospects would suffer any injury from those new arrangements. The very satisfactory manner in which the men carried out their duties, was, his Excellency understood, very largely owing to the excellent supervision given by the Superintendents, Inspectors, and Sub-Inspectors, for it was really upon the latter that the full charge and responsibility of the work done by men under them rested. Those duties and responsibilities were extremely laborious and entailed great anxiety from time to time upon the officers. In conclusion his Excellency asked Mr. Gell to inform the Force generally of his appreciation of their work and of the way in which they discharged their duties. His Lordship told the officers how very pleased he was to have seen them there and to have had the opportunity of telling them what his opinion was as to the way in which they carried on their duties.

Mr. Gell thanked his Excellency for having taken the trouble of inspecting the Force, and the views expressed by him about them. Lord Lamington then left the ground and the parade was dismissed.

WEDDING AT SIR MANGALDAS HOUSE.

The historic mansion, as H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught said, of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy, which has more than once extended hospitality to Royalty, was the scene last night, of the marriage of Master Kisondas, eldest son of Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas. H. E. Lord and Lady Lamington were present to grace the ceremony. The compound of Girgaum House was brilliantly illuminated and profusely decorated with bunting and festoons. The Mandap on the west was illuminated with electric light and tastefully furnished. On one side was a small theatre and opposite to it was a raised platform with a few sofas and chairs for distinguished guests. Small electric lights, like clusters of stars, peeped out from among the branches of the tall trees and thousands of lamps sparkled from every nook and corner of the Vadi. The electric bower over the fountain attracted much admiration and the Coronation Arch with the elephants with shining garlands presented a charming spectacle. On the roof the names of the bride and bridegroom, with the picture of Ganesh above them, shone brilliantly.

At 5 p. m. their Excellencies arrived and were conducted to the Hall by Mr. Tribhowandas. They were treated to some music specially composed for the occasion. A display of fireworks followed. Their Excellencies afterwards went to the Mandap and took their place on the platform opposite the theatre. After listening to the Piano played by a few European ladies, their Excellencies rose to depart. After their departure the marriage procession was formed headed by the bridegroom. In the procession were Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Hon. M. Justice Batly, Hon. Sir James Monteath and several other gentlemen and ladies. The procession passed out of the southern gate by the Chunam Kiln Lane into the grounds of the Cosmopolitan Club where the bride was. Here took place the ceremony of Hast Melah or joining of hands.

Among those present were, besides their Excellencies, Hon. Sir James Monteath, Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mr. and Mrs. Du Boulay Prince Vijayasinhji of Palitana, Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Rev. Degan, Hon. Mr. Gokaldas K. Parekh, Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Messrs. Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Dharamsi and Narotumdas Morarji Gokuldas, Atiram D. Dave, Kisondas Gopaldas, Jugmohandas Samaldas, Chuntilal Vijbhucandas, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Manordas Tribhowandas and others. The band of the Yorkshire Regiment was present and refreshments were provided for the guests.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Motorist: Conductor, how can I strike the Harrow-road?

Conductor: 'Arrer-road! Let's see. Second to right, third to——it's a good way, sir. Just follow that green 'bus over there; that'll take you right to it!—"Punch."

In the first edition of St. Matthew in Micmac, for the Indians of Nova Scotia, the translator found, when he came to revise it, that in chapter xxiv., 7, instead of 'Nation shall rise against nation,' he had written, 'A pair of snow-shoes shall rise up against a pair of snow-shoes.' But there was only one letter misprinted—nsooktukumiksijik (a nation), having been displaced by nsooktakumiksijik (a snow-shoe).

According to a writer in the "World," presentgiving by women to men who are not in the same class gives jewellers a large portion of their profits. "Four years ago professors of skating were all that go. Gold bangles, with a diamond here and there, were their weakness. Then came fencing-masters, who preferred pearl-headed pins. Then gymnasium instructors, who went in for thumping big silver cigar-cases, with a blaze of monogram on them. Then professors of Bridge flitted upon the stage, and showed a marked preference for gold sovereign-cases. At the present moment the chauffeur is having it all his own way, and he, the jeweller-man told me, goes in for the thin watch."

Portraiture of the feet is the latest fashion in American photography. Ladies are taken in the smartest stockings and shoes, with just a few ruffles of the petticoat showing, or as nature made them, without any covering, resting on a velvet cushion, with a hint of lingerie above.

The Nebraska Senate has passed a Bill for the protection of animals used in any way for domestic and trading purposes. It enjoins that monkeys employed by organ-grinders shall not be worked over eight hours a day.

What is described as "No. 1 and probably the last number" of the "Furniture Times" has been issued in connection with the Furniture Exhibition now held at Earl's Court. It starts its "editorial" in this fashion :—"We are sorry to start with a grievance. However, so it is. Some of the public have positively been confounding us with the organ of Printing House Square. This is to bad. The mistake arises from the practice by our Printing House contemporary of selling bookcases. That action we quite admit makes it a furniture emporium in a way. It hardly, however, entitles it to call itself without reservation 'The Furniture Times.' We decline to share the honour of that title with any journal." This flippancy is accounted for by the fact that the paper is "produced by Mr. Carl Hentschel."

The prize in a "limerick" competition organised by "The World and His Wife" has been won by the eminent United Free Church Professor of New Testament Theology at Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Marcus Dods. These are his lines :—

Said his Wife to the World, "I shall miss you,
If you issue alone; and they'll hiss you."
Said the World to his Wife,
"You are right,' pon my life!
A joint issue, my dear. Let me kiss you."

Dr. Marcus Dods is also the author of a work on "How to Become like Christ"!

I read in a London paper, remarks the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," that Mr. Balfour, having accepted the King's invitation to dinner at Buckingham Palace, could not go "to Ascot Wing" till Sunday. In the interests of accuracy, which is not less desirable in social paragraphs than elsewhere, it is time to check the growing habit of talking about "accepting" the King's invitations. Invitations from the Sovereign are always commands, and like other commands, are not accepted but must be "obeyed." Every other engagement must give way when the King commands you to take your pleasure in his company. So long as a Court lasts this custom will surely last. Members of Parliament honour the Speaker in exactly the same way. His invitations must be obeyed.

Many are the stories which have been told at the expense of the L. C. C. fire inspectors, and the certain firm had a window constructed in the roof of a portion of their establishment and filled with glass of an average quality. Shortly afterwards a L. C. C. inspector came to view the premises, and condemned the window. The glass was too thin, he declared, and heavier glazing must be substituted. This was done, to his satisfaction. Not long afterwards another inspector took a glance round the premises, and condemned the window which his colleague had just approved. The glass was too thick, and a lighter one was to be substituted. This instruction was carried out. Later on inspector No. 1 came in again, and detected the alteration, and ordered the heavy glazing to be restored. Now that firm keeps two window frames—one with thick glass and the other with thin. When an inspector is noticed approaching warning is given, together with intimation of his preference, and the appropriate window-frame is fitted what time the inspector is detained below. The inspectors have been nicknamed "Thin" and "Thick" respectively.

The origin of this custom, it is stated, in the "Academy," is that in ancient times judges were not allowed to wear gloves on the bench; to give a judge a pair of gloves therefore symbolised that he need not come to the bench.

Perhaps the best paragraph in Mr. Andrew Lang's causerie in "Longman's" is one that records his discovery of the following delightful advertisement :—

The chance of the year!
The chance of the century!!
The chance of the geologic period!!!

Everyone into whose hands this pamphlet may come in sure to know somebody ambitious to make a name in literature. Here is opportunity. Beginners with brains have a better chance than professional critics who are perhaps plasied by prejudice.

A Gibson Girl Protection Society is in course of formation in New York. So many young women are affecting the airs and the walk of the artist's famous creation that the early claimants to be the original Gibson girl have determined to assert their rights.

Most people will feel that Mr. Meredith, like all other men, chivalrous as he is, does not quite understand women. If any member of the male sex ever cloud lay claim to such knowledge it should be a novelist; yet how few have ever drawn a woman absolutely true to life? It would be a fatal day, without doubt, when we are really understood for then man will cease to find us interesting studies or bother himself about us.—"Lady's Pictorial."

In connection with the proposed Shakespeare memorial, a correspondent of the "Times" recalls that in 1803 there was a great agitation, led by Mr. Hepworth Dixon and others, for a Tercentenary Memorial to Shakespeare. "Punch" wrote a poem on the subject, of which four lines ran :—

What needs my Shakespeare for his honoured bones
The sovereigns of Brown, Robinson, and Jones?
Or that his hallowed relics should be hid
Beneath a Hepworth Dixon pyramid?

No member of the English Royal Family has been assassinated since 1483, when the two young princes were murdered in the tower of London.

In the "Young Woman" Miss Mary Halliday discusses the problem suggested by the difficulty of getting servants, "How to manage without a maid." In her view the husband should be pressed into the service. "He should clean the boots, carry the coals, and clean the knives in the morning, protecting his hands by wearing an old pair of gloves the while he performs his chores. Some women are prejudiced on this point (and some men), but surely a manly man will take matters into his own hands. There is a comradeship in working together for a common end that brings pleasure in its wake. I know a man who looks back upon the servantless period, when he had his wife between them managed the work of their house, as almost the pleasantest in his life.

Two shopkeepers in Gravesend, who are neighbours, are the owners of two dogs, one an Irish and the other a fox terrier. The animals are rivals, and spend most of their time in fighting. Yesterday morning the Irish terrier was in his master's shop, and happened to catch sight of his antagonist in the street. The door was shut, but with a flying leap he crashed right through the thick glass panel and gave chase. The fox terrier, however, eager on ordinary occasions for a fight, became panic-stricken by the falling glass, and left the Irishman in the field.

Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" has been translated into Bengali. It bears the title of Kautuka, meaning "Much Ado."

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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD,
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D. H. HEERAJEE, A. Crawford Market.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS

such as:
CONSTIPATION, LANGUOR, PAINS IN THE CHEST & SHOULDERS, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHES, NERVOUS DEPRESSION, PALPITATION, SLEEPLESSNESS, FLATULENCY, ACIDITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, AND ANÆMIA,

ARE RADICALLY CURED BY

Mother Seigel's Syrup, which contains food-digesting ferments and gentle tonics for the stomach, liver and kidneys, and has cured more dyspeptics than any other medicine in the world. "For years I suffered from a disordered liver" wrote Mr. C. R. Venter, Klerksdorp, Transvaal, on Oct. 15th, 1904. "My liver was really sluggish and I had severe pains in the small of my back from the shoulders right across the chest. After using three bottles of Mother Seigel's Syrup and some Mother Seigel's Pills I was quite cured and can now recommend them with every confidence."

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GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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Indentors can obtain same through all the [illegible] Agencies.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

SAYS the "Broad Arrow" of (March 4):—"Last week the naval debate in the French Chamber turned on the change in the balance of power caused by the growth of the German fleet, and members frankly acknowledged it as a reason for an increase in the French Navy. It was conclusively shown that the maritime superiority of France over Germany, which was once so marked, is gradually becoming a thing of the past, and, unless some effort is made, it will soon be transformed into inferiority. In other words, England and France have ceased to play up to one another, and now play up to Germany. It is she, and she alone, which is responsible for the growing burden of naval armaments; it is she which compels the two maritime Powers of the world with a great naval tradition to keep watchful eyes on the North Sea and Baltic, as well as on the Atlantic and Mediterranean. The thing is, how long can they all bear the strain? France, at any rate, has not yet arrived at the breaking point. At the imminence of the danger, all parties in the State united, with the result that naval construction in French dockyards is to keep pace with German naval construction as at present outlined. It may well be that Germany is forced to take to the sea by circumstances over which she has no control. But the fact remains the same, that no Power has yet been able, to maintain an army and a navy on the same scale, and Germany is not so well equipped for the task as other nations which have failed. Meantime her policy is hardly making for the peace and prosperity of the world.

"The strong hope we have so often expressed that the Militia would not lose its special and distinctive character seems now happily to be about to be realised says the "Broad Arrow." As we remarked on a former occasion, there has been behind the scenes considerable discussion about the future of the Militia, which appears to have resulted in the decision to recognise it as a second-line Army, and not as a mere feeder of the Regular Forces. It is now generally believed that the question was submitted to the Imperial Defence Committee, which has at its command an expert staff for dealing in a very exhaustive manner with all large problems of Imperial defence. The introduction of the Bill in Parliament for rendering the Militia liable to foreign service when embodied in national emergencies, points clearly to the intention of the Government to make the Militia an Army ready at all times to support the Regulars. The first step has thus been taken to rehabilitate the old Constitutional Force, and to restore it to a position of greater usefulness and effectiveness than ever. . . . It is to be hoped, however, that those demands will be framed so as not to hinder recruiting. The future Militia to be the effective second-line Army which is desired should be quite double the strength of the existing Force, or, say, 200,000 men. In order to obtain that number, it will be necessary to make elementary recruit training as convenient as possible to the people. There is a good deal of glib talking about increased training, but too little thought for the men who may thereby ruin their civil prospects in life. What is wanted is a very elastic system, all elementary drills to be done near the men's homes as much as possible so as not to interfere with civil occupations. Thus, and thus only, can the future Militia be a real success and a popular Force.

We are not at all surprised that the Highland Light Infantry, as the second senior Highland regiment, should resent being grouped with the Lowland regiments, its depot being attached to the Hamilton headquarters, while all the other Highland regiments have their depot headquarters at Perth. The matter may seem of slight importance to those who do not know the strong feeling running in the Scottish regiments. The arrangement has in fact, given both offence and pain to those who have served in the Highland Light Infantry, or who value the traditions of the Highland regiments. The regiment does not object to being brigaded—for that is what the new arrangement is taken to mean—with Lowland regiments, but maintains that, if for topographical reasons a Highland regiment was thus to be treated, the second senior regiment should not have been selected. Mr. Ian Hamilton, who has tabulated the grouping of depots, asked a question on this subject in the House of Commons recently, and received from Mr. Arnold-Forster a reply which he considers unsatisfactory. He writes:—"in view of such an answer' whose evasiveness is worthy of another name, we who care must do what we can to obtain satisfaction by extra-Parliamentary methods. We are not to be hoodwinked by the assertion that the regiments are not brigaded but merely grouped. The table which I have given shows the grouping of Highlanders at Perth and the isolation of the Highland Light Infantry at Hamilton. The recruiting of officers and men is not so brilliant either in Scotland or England that the Secretary for War can afford to snub Scottish sentiment and ride rough-shod over the traditions of a great Scottish regiment. If this be the true measure of his desire for local pride to be shown in territorial regiments, let me assure him that the news of his unsympathetic handling of Scotsmen will race like wildfire from Hawick to the Hebrides and that he will not come out from the struggle unscathed. There seems to be a disposition in Scotland to link this unsatisfactory grouping of regiments with the attempt to separate the Highland Light Infantry from the Highland Brigade in South Africa. We hope the strong expression of feeling which has been evoked may suffice to convince the authorities that a mistake has been made.

A further trial took place on Saturday last, on the Thames at Greenwich, of the Yarrow-Napier express boat, when a speed of nearly 23 knots, or nearly 30 statute miles, per hour was recorded. This is a marvellous speed for a boat only 40ft. in length, and called forth from Mr. Yarrow an expression of opinion that with a boat 220ft. long it might be possible to attain a speed of 45 knots per hour. Whether such an advance will have an importan effect on torpedo warfare is a matter of doubt. So far as I can learn from the personal opinions of those who are best qualified to give judgement on the question, the use of small craft and "dropping gear" is likely to become less in the future. The torpedo operations of the present war, for instance, have demonstrated in a remarkable way that a torpedo must be delivered from a vessel of seaworthy size—such as a destroyer—to stand any chance of being effective. Even a moderately rough sea is a terrible leveller, and except in very calm weather and under exceptional conditions, a boat with "dropping gear" would stand no chance whatever. At the same time, apart from torpedo work, internal combustion engines are bound to be adopted in our launches and picket boats. Their advantages over steam are obviously enormous.

In this connection, it may be noted that Mr. Dugald Clerk gave the last of the series of Cantor Lectures on the subject of "Internal-Combustion Engines," at the Society of Arts. Mr. D. Clerk commenced by stating that internal-combustion engine problems were engaging the attention of engineers and scientists on all sides; that the engine was better understood, that theory and practice were being compared, and that great developments were foreshadowed in the near future. An important feature of the development of the internal-combustion engine was for marine work, and probably the future type would be an engine using producer-gas. Among the most important problems awaiting solution were those on the mechanical side, the improvement of the number of impulses, improvement of mean torque, and improved method of governing. Many attempts had been made to compound the gas-engine, but none had yet succeeded. The gas-turbine was at present an impossibility.

It is singularly corroborative of the view that the majority of progressive engineers are anticipating the time when the producer-gas engine will become an accomplished fact, that the Hon C. A. Parsons in his presidential address before the Institute of Marine Engineers, should thus have referred to the subject. Speaking of the possibility of the marine gas or oil engine becoming the excessive competitor of the steam engine, Mr. Parsons said that although such engines have realised a horse-power on a consumption from a half to two-thirds of that of the best condensing steam engine, it cannot be said that they can generally subsist on ordinary bunker coal. If in the future some form of gas-producer using ordinary coal is successfully applied for use on board ship, and if the mechanical details of reversing can be satisfactorily arranged, then the steam engine or steam turbine will have to give place to the gas engine. It is evident, therefore, that we are only waiting for the production of a practicable form of marine gas producer, and the overcoming of the existing problem of reversing the gas-engine, for the time, when the steam engine will go the way of all obsolete machinery, and its place will be taken—not only afloat, but also on shore—by the gas engine. A rich prize awaits the engineer who shall solve the problems.

Owing to the recent increase of Germany's active battle fleet, it has been found necessary to allot to the various vessels definite districts wherein to practise gunnery and torpedo-work in the western part of the Baltic Sea, which is the chief centre of such practice. Eight of these practising grounds are set aside, and they lie between the Schleswig-Holstein coast, the Mecklenburg coast, and the Danish islands. The cruisers will practise henceforward in the Lobster Bay, the "soaders" "Pilot" and "Blitz" in the Market Bay between the Danish Islands Aaro and Langeland, and the battleships between the Island of Alsen, in the Little Belt, and the island of Ahlsorn, or Ronnebo, in the Baltic.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

The Customs Circular used by the Department of Commerce and Industry in reference to the levy of countervailing duties on sugar brought into India, and of the form of the certificates of origin which should be required from importers, states:—

Towards the end of 1903 his Majesty's Government, after consulting the Law officers of the Crown informed the Government of India that countervailing duties could not be imposed on sugar entering India from countries which had adhered to the Brussel's Convention of 1902, if it were certified that no bounties had in fact been received. The Convention, under the terms of which the contracting countries bound themselves to abolish bounties, came into effect on the 1st September 1903, and it therefore became necessary to distinguish, in the case of sugar coming from these countries, between sugar produced before the 31st August 1903—which remained liable tot he additional duties—and sugar produced after that date, which could not be charged with these duties if it had not received, or was not entitled to receive any bounty, direct or indirect on production or as a result of exportation. Notifications Nos. 7,249 S. R. and 7,251 S. R., dated the 2nd December 1903, were therefore issued, as a temporary arrangement; and the intention was that the Notifications should remain in force until there was no longer any danger of raw sugar produced in the contracting countries before the 31st August 1903, or of sugar refined from such raw sugar, being introduced into British India.

The Government of India are of opinion that sufficient time has now elapsed to render this danger negligible, and they consider that the Notificationr should now be cancelled. They have also taken the opportunity to rescind the earlier Notifications by which countervailing duties, under section A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894,) as amended by subsequent Acts, were imposed on sugar imported from the following countries, which have since adhered to the Convention;—Germany No. 5720 S. R., dated the 15th December 1899; Belgium No. 6534 S. R., dated the 28th December 1900; Austria-Hungary No. 523 S.R., dated the 1st February 1901; Italy No. 4110 S.R., dated the 1st August 1901; France No. 5502 S.R., dated the 16th October 1902; Holland No. 3494 S.R., dated the 11th June 1903.

The countervailing duties which still remain in force were imposed by the Notifications quoted below:—Duties under section 8A of the Act:—Denmark Notification No. 1327 S.R., dated 20th March 1899; Chile Notification No. 2280 S.R., dated the 10th May 1900; Argentine Republic Notification No. 3374 S.R., dated the 20th 1901; Duties under sections 8B.—Denmark, Argentine Republic,, and Russia Notification No. 2020 S. R., dated the 25th March 1904, as amended by Notification No. 2091 S.R. dated the 29th March 1904.

I am to point out that, as Notification No. 7251 S.R dated the 2nd December 1903, has been cancelled, the only certificates which importers will now ba required to produce are those prescribed in the revised rules published as Customs Circular No. X of 1904.

THE PORT ARTHUR SURRENDER.

ACCORDING to the regulations of the service, General Stoessel is to be tried for the surrender of Port Arthur, but it is probably doing no injustice to the court to assume that its finding will take what line the higher Powers may think expedient for reasons of State. Meantime while the merits of the question are in suspense the following remarks from a letter of one of the earliest of visitors to the scene after the surrender will be of interest: "The place should never have been taken," he writes, "Some hundreds of the officers were malingering in hospital, and had to be summarily turned out. Only two officers were on 203-Metre Hill when it was taken. Every account bears witness to the fact that the Russian privates are splendid fellows: if well led things might have turned out very differently. The scurvy amongst them was dreadful: could not have been worse. There were no cases among the officers, who had fresh meat, champagne, vodka, etc., throughout the siege. General Stoessel was intensely disliked and was in no way a hero. Kondchendenko was the heart and soul of the defence and kept it going. When he was killed there was no one to take his place. General Stoessel wished to surrender months before, but was prevented by his staff. . . . Forty-six ships could be seen sunk in the harbour and roadstead. The battleships were blown up and apparently quite beyond repair."

As regards the Japanese, the writer continues:—"When conversing with our gallant allies, it is a curious fact that they talk little about the fighting. They appear quite happy and unconcerned, and it would be impossible by simply coming in contact with them to know that any war was going on at all. They kept 100,000 men always before Port Arthur, and if 10,000 fell they were replaced next day. General Nogi and 90,000 men went straight up to the front after the capitulation. . . . As regards the damage done to Port Arthur the old town is practically a mass of ruins, but the new town and the hospitals are untouched. The last were found to be very dirty and the Russians kept in them a very inadequate staff of doctors. The Japanese hospital ships are a marvel of ingenuity. They even carry a surgical-instrument maker."

THE KHASIS.

A CURIOUS PEOPLE.

SOME interesting facts about the Khasis are given in a paper by Major Gurdon, recently published under the auspices of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. To begin with they are said to be like the Japanese, which, in these days, is a point in their favour at the outset. "The men," we read, "are seldom tall; they are generally well made, and possess great strength of limb—of leg in particular." As for the ladies, they are "good-looking, of a buxom type, and are cheerful and pleasant mannered. Children are sometimes exceedingly pretty." They are inveterate chewers of pan, "the distances from place to place being measured by the number of betel-nuts that can be chewed on the journey. Up to date Khasi males wear knickerbockers, stockings and boots and females' chemises. Matriarchy prevails among them as well as a still more fearful sounding practice called teknonomy, or the custom of parents taking the names of their children. Thus "Ka Kim KaNari" stands for the mother of Narl, and U Kpa Nihon signifies the father of Nihon. The actual names of the parents, after their children have been born and named are dropped and completely forgotten.

The advent of Welsh Missionaries, writes Major Gurdon, and the partial dissemination of English education has, in some instances, produced some rather peculiar names. I quote some instances:—"J Water Kingdom, Ka Mediterranean Sea, Ka Red Sea, U Shakewell Bones, U Overland, Ka Brindisi." Major Gurdon reproduces photographs of two out of the numerous groups of large monoliths which are found all over the country. They are arranged very much like the stones on Salisbury plain, and some of them are ten feet high or more. They are erected to the memory of deceased parents and relations, and Major Gurdon calls attention to their resemblance to certain stones in Ho and Munda villages in Chota Nagpur. He suggests that a careful search should be made for similar stones in various parts of India, as the elucidation of their origin may give a clue to many vexed ethnological questions in India and elsewhere.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade; ...	5	2	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	6	13	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	26	24	46
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	15	13	17
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	22	19	60
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	9	9	16
G Mahim and Worli.....	12	9	19
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	27
Total	95	100	218
Total plague deaths to date...	234,491	237,659	
Same date last year	133	128	201

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
35	21

THE JAPANESE IN FORMOSA.

FOR some years past we have had ample evidence of the progress which the Japanese have made in Western science and its applications to industry and engineering, and the present war with Russia has shown most distinctly that they are able to apply their science to the arts of war as well as to those of peace. The island of Formosa, which came into their possession after the war with China, has given them the opportunity of showing what they could do in the way of colonisation and administration, and from the Government reports, as well as those of the British and American Consular officers and the observations of private individuals, we learn, says "Engineering," that the Japanese have been very successful in the art of colonising as applied to Formosa, a fact which affords another proof of their power of adapting themselves to a remarkable variety of circumstances. When the conditions of Formosa are remembered, that success seems all the greater. Both the Spanish and the Dutch had made attempts at colonisation in that island, and had given them up in despair. Britain or France might have taken possession of the island without much opposition but they preferred not to tackle such a difficult task, and when, after the Chino-Japanese war of 1894-5, Japan demanded Formosa, the Chinese offered little opposition; in fact, that astute statesman, Li Hung Chang, remarked in a somewhat sarcastic manner that Japan would find the island an exceedingly bad bargain. The Japanese did not enter into peaceful possession of the island. Its interior was ruled partly by savage aborigines, partly by organised bands of outlaws and robbers, who plundered ships wrecked on the coast and murdered the crews who approached the island. In fact, in 1874, Japan had sent an expedition to Formosa for the purpose of chastising these robbers and acquiring guarantees for the future security of Japanese ships and seamen. For more than a year after entering into possession of Formosa, the Japanese had a good deal of fighting to bring about order; but in March, 1893, it was placed under civil administration, and since then great progress has been made. The natives have recognised the benefits arising from the Japanese rule, and the spirit of the formerly savage inhabitants has been greatly changed. The Japanese have governed the island in a far-sighted and judicious manner and have combined moderation and liberality with severity when it seemed to be needed, with very wonderful results. They have respected the ancient customs of the natives, and have tried rather to guide them than to coerce them. Their own experience adds "Engineering," has shown them that Western civilisation cannot be imposed from without; the impulse towards it must come from within; in short, it must be of the nature of real education.

THE STUBAITAL MONOPHASE RAILWAY.

IN August last, a monophase narrow-gauge electric railway was opened between Innsbruck, in Tyrol, and Fulpmes, at the head of the Stubai Valley, which is much frequented by tourists. The line has a length of 18·2 kilometres (11·3 miles) and rises to 1012 metres (about 3300 ft.) above the sea-level; the gauge is 1 meter. The current is taken from the Stillworks, at Innsbruck, which supply biphase currents of 42 periods at 10,000 volts. One of the phases is carried along the line to three transformer stations, each containing two 75-kilowatt-ampere transformers, which send currents of 2500 volts into the overhead line. The overhead line has a cross-section of 53 square millimetres (0·082 square inches) and is suspended by short vertical wires, about 4 metres (13 ft.)apart, from a steel wire, 5 millimetres (0,2 in.) in diameter, which is given maximum spans of 50 metres. The overhead line is about 5.5 metres above the permanent way. The current returns through the rails, whose joints and fish-plates are coated with a metallic amalgam. The rolling-stock consists so far of three motor-cars, six trailers, besides goods-cars, trucks for timber, &c. The motor-cars rest on two bogies with a wheel-gage of 4 metres, and are fitted with four Winter-Eichberg single-phase motors, electric heaters and lamps, and Boher's vacuum brakes. The trains are made up of one motor-car and two trailers. The currents of 2500 volts pass from the trolley line to an oil switch, and through a fuse to the main transformer, from which currents of 400 or 525 volts can be drawn. The four motors are coupled in two parallel groups. The stators of the two motors of a group are parallel to one another and in series to a regulating transformer, to whose secondary terminals the two motors are joined in series. The controller, which is of the ordinary type, makes three connections for 400 volts and three for 525 volts. In order to reduce the danger in case the line wire should snap, the roof of the car is roofed over. Measurements taken at the feeder points show that 70 watts are absorbed per ton kilometre, and 48 watts utilised for mechanical work: that would give an efficiency of 68 per cent. During the first four months of working the current supply represented about 17 per cent. of the working expenses, which are estimated at 0.5 or 0.6 mark per ton-kilometre. The trains weigh 45 tons, and accomplish the journey in an hour at a speed of 25 kilometres (15 miles) per hour, which, on the steep gradients, is reduced to 20 or 18 kilometres. The whole plant is due to the combined Allgemeine Elektricitate-Gesellschaft-Union and Elektricitats-Gesellschaft of Vienna.—"Engineering."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India," March 25.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr A F Fremantle, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces, with effect from the 20th March.

Lieut-Col R D Murray M R, I M S, (Bengal) is appointed to be Inspector-Genl of Civil Hospitals United Provinces, with effect from the 29th March or the subsequent date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

Lieut-Col R H Charles, M D, F R C S I, I M S (Bengal) Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy in the Medical College Calcutta and ex-officio surgeon to the College Hospital is appointed to be Professor of Surgery in the Medical College Calcutta and ex-officio surgeon to the College Hospital vice Lieut-Col R D Murray, M S, I M S, (Bengal) appointed to be Inspector-Genl of Civil Hospitals United Provinces.

Major D M Moir, M D, I M S, (Bengal) Civil Surgeon Saran is appointed to be Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy in the Medical College Calcutta and ex-officio surgeon to the College Hospital vice Lieut-Col R H Charles M D, F R C S, I M S (Bengal) appointed to be Professor of Surgery in the Medical College Calcutta and ex-officio surgeon to the College Hospital.

The services of Captain W H Orr, I M S, (Bengal) are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces.

The services of Captain A W R Cochrane M B, F R C S, I M S (Bengal) are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment in the Alienists' Dept.

Mr H G Taylor 1st Asst (officiating Deputy) Supdt Port Blair is granted privilege leave for two months and eighteen days with furlough for one year in continuation with effect from the 30th instant or the date on which he avails himself of it.

Major N T Parker Indian Army Cantonment Magte has been granted leave out of India for one year with effect from the 9th April Pension service—twentieth year, commenced 25th November 1904.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE (REVENUE).

Mr T A Hauxwell Conservator of Forests 2nd grade on return from the leave granted to him in the Notification of this Dept No 542-F-7-7 dated the 28th May 1904 is re-appointed to the charge of the Northern Circle Upper Burma, with effect from the 11th February 1905 the date on which he relieved Mr H Slade Conservator 2nd grade.

From the same date Mr A L McIntire Conservator 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade reverted to his substantive appointment in the former grade.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Marshall James Fox as Acting Vice-Consul for Persia at Rangoon during the absence of Mr Aga Mahomed.

Mr E V Gabriel on return from special leave is appointed temporarily to be Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept vice Mr R E Holland and until further orders.

Mr R E Holland Under-Secy is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class with effect from the 20th March and is posted an Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

The services of Mr A F Fremantle an offig Political Agent of the 4th class and Asst Secy of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the 20th March.

Lieut R A Lyall a Political Asstt of the 3rd class and lately Assist to the Resident in the Western States of Rajputana hold charge of the office of Resident in the Western States of Rajputana in addition to his own duties from the 4th Dec 1901 to the 13th Feb both days inclusive.

Major L A Forbes an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class is granted privilege leav for 22 days with effect from the 22nd February combined with furlough on medical certificate for eleven months and eight days under Articles 233,399 and 308 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department will hold charge of that portion of the Foreign Department which is left in Calcutta.

With the sanction of His Majesty's Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Algernon J Yorke as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Madras.

A CHINAMAN asleep in a tiger-trap is something of a novelty, even for Perak. A coolie was discovered one morning recently near a Kinta mine having apparently passed the night in the trap. When roused he said that during the night he had, as he chose the one spot least likely for the tiger to visit. The trap had been set for a year without result, so he came to the conclusion that [illegible] knew a thing or two about traps.

The whole Offer will be withdrawn absolutely and for ever on APRIL 15th at latest, therefore note these things

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You might postpone further inquiry into these facts were it not that the four other facts set forth in the next column show that so valuable a possession is cheap to buy to-day, but that after April 15th at latest it will never again cost less than Rs. 926.

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2. Not only is the work to be purchased now at less than half the price which will be charged for it next month, but also the present low price may be paid in small instalments, whereas the higher price is a net price, and not payable gradually. *To-day* a first payment of Rs. 5 is all you need spend to secure delivery of the entire set of the 35 volumes, with revolving bookcase, if desired, and purchase may be completed in monthly instalments of only Rs. 10.

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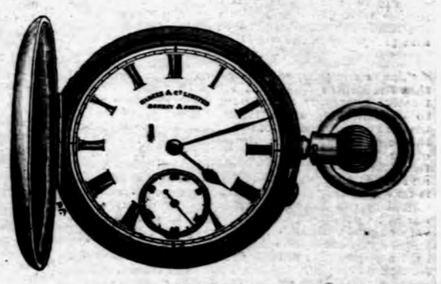

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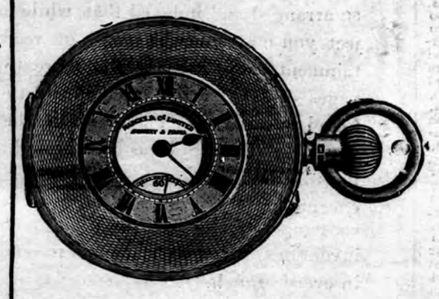

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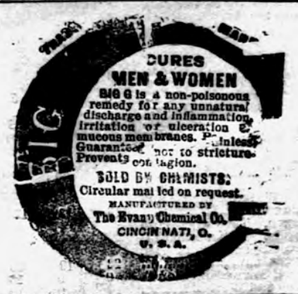
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